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LABOR IN UNITED STATES DESIRES STABILIZED BASIS

Economic Safeguards, Both the Present and the Future, Are Explained as Aims—Remedy Is Industrial, Not Political

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Every person who has studied the economic questions of the world even superficially must have realized that the main factor is always the human equation. In other words, the relations of capital and labor to each other. During the war, these relations have been held in a sort of suspended animation. This state of suspension has been distinctly abnormal. But a period of adjustment has just begun, and it was with the intention of obtaining some information as to the views of labor, at the present moment, that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Milton Snellings, president of the International Brotherhood of Steam and Operative Engineers, at the Hotel Marlborough in New York.

The object of labor, just at this moment, Mr. Snellings explained, is twofold. It is, first, to prevent the formation of a bread-line owing to increasing unemployment. It is, second, to obtain such conditions of labor, in the future, that labor will be enabled to enjoy legitimate comfort in its daily life, and not to be harassed with the daily threat of want of work.

Union Basis Industrial

Asked whether he thought that the idea now being put forward of the organization of a congressional labor party on the lines of the European parliamentary parties would help bring about these aims, Mr. Snellings replied that he fancied not. The very idea of the United States would, he pointed out, make any such organization a cumbersome one, owing to the difficulty, which would frequently amount to impossibility, of a ready exchange of views between the congressmen in Washington and their distant constituents and unions. Labor in the United States was founded on the idea of the old craft unions, which understood the aims of its members better than any members of an amalgamation or congressional parties ever could. And it preferred to be represented, not by outsiders, but by members of its individual craft.

This, he agreed, necessitated collective bargaining, pure and simple. But he did not admit that it necessitated hard and fast agreements. The danger, to the workers, of hard and fast agreements, was so subtle that the layman did not at first understand it. It lay in this, that by a carefully timed series of agreements, it was perfectly possible to attack and crush the unions one at a time. This was, indeed, one of the principal causes of the breach of agreement. For when the unions were not involved in a particular strike saw some other union being overwhelmed by a capitalist attack, and realized that they were being precluded from assisting by an agreement which prevented a sympathetic strike, they were apt to flip agreements on the scrap heap.

Employers Alone Protected

Nor, he further explained, did the danger end here. The contractor put a clause into his agreements which protected him in the event of a strike. Now a strike was a labor war. But when the great world war broke out, the unions found themselves bound by wage scales, and yet faced with soaring prices. As a result, when the employers declined to advance wages, on the ground that the men must take the rough with the smooth, the unions had a simple choice between the letter of the agreement and starvation.

The fact is, as Mr. Snellings put it, that half the time the issue is the simple one of profiteering. Timothy Healey, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, who had come in during the conversation, agreed emphatically to this. Labor during the war, he declared, had stood, solidly and steadfastly, behind the government, and this in spite of the thousands of Austrians and Germans in its ranks, and the thousands of dollars always forthcoming, from enemy propaganda, to debauch it. In spite of this there had been comparatively no strikes. Indeed, if a comparison were taken with England, where there were no enemy aliens in the unions, the difference would be made clear at once. But by very reason of this, labor was determined not to be made to be penalized for this loyalty by a return to pre-war conditions. Exactly how severely capital has been hit by its concessions to labor might be seen, he insisted, in the increased earnings of the packers.

A Concrete Example

Coming, for a concrete example of the perpetual sources of misunderstanding, to the recent dispute in the building trades of New York, Mr. Snellings explained that while several of the independent contractors engaged on the Pennsylvania Hotel were paying their men \$6.50 a day, the firm controlled by the Employers' Union were paying only \$5.50. In such circumstances what, he asked, was to be expected? Two men of the same trade, and of equal capability, working on the same building, for markedly different wages, and yet, when the trouble came, though it was

CONTROL RETAINED OVER INVESTMENTS

British Government Finds It Impossible to Drop Restrictions on Financial Initiative—Proposed Railway Nationalization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Leaders of the Building Trades Employers Association and the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, have already held one meeting to discuss the differences between them, and will hold a second on March 5. Any points on which they cannot agree will be settled finally by an umpire.

COUNCIL TO TACKLE FRONTIER PROBLEM

Paris Conference to Devote Itself, From Monday Next, to Territorial Questions—New Central Commission Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—On Thursday afternoon the Council of Ten met again under the presidency of M. Clemenceau. The Premier had returned that morning to his ordinary duties, receiving the heads of ministries at the War Office. The council discussed the work of the commissions entrusted with the investigations of territorial claims. A proposal was made that a central commission should be set up to deal with the findings of other commissions, thus greatly relieving the council, which will, from Monday next, devote itself to such matters of primary importance as the western frontiers of Germany, the Adriatic and the Russian situation. The central commission which was proposed by one of the American delegates, will probably consist of one American and three Europeans.

The question of a commission was followed by a hearing of the Zionist case, presented by Dr. Chaim Weismann, Mr. Nahum Sokolow, representing the Zionist organization, Mr. Issachar and M. André Spire. Mr. Issachar delivered his statement in Hebrew. The delegates asked that Great Britain should act as mandatory of the League of Nations for Palestine, owing to the conditions in the country being such that an immediate Jewish commonwealth was not practicable. The selection of Great Britain was urged on the ground that it was the wish of the Jews of the world. The leaders of the Zionist organization declared themselves very satisfied with the audience at the Quai d'Orsay, which lasted an hour and three quarters.

Rumanian Claims Examined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Friday)—The following official communiqué was issued today: "The commission for the study of Rumanian territorial questions met this morning under the presidency of Mr. G. F. Neiu, and proceeded to resume the examination of the Rumanian and Serbian claims."

ALLIES' NEW PLANS FOR SETTLING RUSSIA

PARIS, France (Friday)—There is no longer any question of going on with the Prinkipo conference, André Tardieu, one of the French delegates to the Peace Conference, informed foreign newspaper correspondents today. He said the Bolsheviks had failed to comply with the conditions laid down by the entente as to a suspension of hostilities, and that the Allies had in view new methods of restoring order in Russia.

CONTROL RETAINED OVER INVESTMENTS

British Government Finds It Impossible to Drop Restrictions on Financial Initiative—Proposed Railway Nationalization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—In the House of Commons, yesterday, the members manifested considerable alarm at the government regulations issued since the armistice, prohibiting not only the issue, sale and transfer of all new shares except by Treasury license, but also making such prohibition retrospective. Sir Edward Carson claimed the new order had created almost a panic and Sir Henry Dalglish predicted an immediate financial disaster to thousands.

Later in the day Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, after consulting J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained that the government still needed enormous sums and it was impossible to allow complete freedom in regard to investments. They were willing, however, to make a concession in the matter of the retrospective part of the regulations and to have that part nullified. Mr. Bonar Law also promised to consider criticisms of the regulations as a whole so as not to place harmful restrictions on financial initiative.

Publication of the text of the bill setting up a ministry of ways and communication reveals it as a very bold and wide-sweeping measure. Complete powers are given to the new minister to settle all railway rates, charges, wages and conditions of employment and to obtain all particulars of the work that he may require. An important provision authorizes him to purchase any undertaking, either completely or by agreement, by an order-in-council which must lie on the table of the House for 30 days. The House will thus be called upon to decide the question of railway nationalization, if that policy is favored by the government within the next two years, not by legislation but by its action with regard to the order-in-council. A non-party army parliamentary committee has been formed in the House consisting of between 60 and 70 members who have served in the army. The chairman is Lieut.-Col. F. B. Mildmay.

Situation in Afghanistan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord Curzon stated in the House of Lords, yesterday, that he had no further information regarding the situation in Afghanistan, adding that he understood the succession had been given to the Ameer's next brother who had written the government of India, renewing the expressions of loyalty of his brother and family.

Nasrullah Khan, the new Ameer, visited London in 1895 and returned to Afghanistan with strong hostility for England and Europe generally. While the military chiefs of Afghanistan supported the Ameer Habibullah, the new ruler is said to have a strong following among the priests.

MR. TAFT ON LASTING PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The London committee of the English-Speaking Union has received a telegram from Prof. W. H. Taft, extending greetings from the American branch on the occasion of the Washington Day dinner to the new American Ambassador to Great Britain, John W. Davis, who, the message states, is a worthy successor of the long line of great men who have kept the relations of the two countries sweet and brotherly. "We earnestly hope," the message concludes, "that the two countries will use their united efforts to consummate the proposed covenant of Paris and to render it an effective instrument for permanent peace."

POLISH INDEPENDENCE RECOGNIZED IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor is reliably informed that Sir Esme Howard, member of the inter-allied mission to Poland, notified the Polish Government on Thursday, that Great Britain recognizes Poland's independence and acknowledges the Polish Government.

DISCLOSURES IN BERNSTORFF PAPER

Report by Former Ambassador From Germany Confirms Other Evidence of His Intrigues While in the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—State Department officials and diplomats of the Allies have been deeply interested in the disclosure in London of the report made by Count von Bernstorff, then Ambassador, Aug. 26, 1916, to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, on the part that the Ambassador and the German Foreign Office played in German intrigues in the United States. The report was found among the documents left behind in Nazareth by Captain von Papen when he fled before the British advance in Palestine last year.

Two points in the Ambassador's report, which was prepared in Washington, are particularly interesting to officials here—the explanation of Dr. Albert's financial activities and the close relation of the embassy with the activities of the Irish revolutionists in New York. The report discloses the fact that because Dr. Albert had control of the German funds in the United States the Ambassador recommended that he be retained here.

The Ambassador and Dr. Albert, it appears from other evidence, apart from the report, had many financial dealings in common, in which it was understood that the German propaganda money was used in speculation, and not always successfully. It was considered a matter of great misfortune, both by the Ambassador and Dr. Albert, that the latter lost something like \$3,000,000 in a disastrous southern cotton deal.

Dr. Albert was always in close touch with the United States representatives of German industries. In his dossier was found ample correspondence substantiating this fact. The British embargo was the special object of his attention, especially enterprises intended to embroil the United States and Great Britain, and schemes directed at possible violations of the embargo by this country. In all these plots he was defeated. He was always on the alert to learn the attitude of the people of the United States toward the blockade. The report of the Ambassador to his foreign office is consistent with all that is known here concerning Dr. Albert's services to Germany.

Referring to the Irish revolutionaries, Count von Bernstorff says: "The labor severance bureau for German and Austro-Hungarian subjects, who have left munition or other factories has up to the present been supervised by von Igel. Moreover, connection in New York with Indian and Irish revolutionaries has been maintained since the departure of von Papen by either von Igel or von Skal. Von Skal keeps in touch with the Irish, for which purpose, owing to his wide acquaintance in those circles, he is peculiarly fitted."

This report was sent by the Ambassador several months after he advised his government of the names of the Irish agents, three of them, in this country with whom the Imperial Government should have confidence for sabotage, enterprises, including the destruction of bridges on the Canadian Pacific system. The text of the message of the Ambassador was made public after the dismissal of Count von Bernstorff.

PAY FOR ABSENT CONGRESS MEMBERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One of the amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill which was before the House of Representatives on Friday, provided for the payment of the salaries of members of Congress and clerks who had been absent on military service. There was considerable opposition to allowing these government officials to draw civil salaries while they were at the same time being paid by the army. In general, the Democrats took this stand, although R. W. Parker, of the Republican side, also spoke against the amendment, asserting that, in his opinion, these men were not members of the House while on this temporary service. The members of Congress who served in the Spanish-American War, he said, drew no pay while they were away.

The amendment was passed, however, the amount involved being about \$35,000.

CAPE COD BILL PASSES SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Senate on Friday passed a bill authorizing acquisition and operation by the government of the Cape Cod Canal.

SPARTACISTS AGAIN ACTIVE IN GERMANY

Congress of Bavarian Soviets Discusses Plan of a Soviet Republic—Plauen Under Spartacist Rule

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—German Government wireless messages confirm the earlier impression that a recurrence of Spartacist outbreaks in other parts of the country has followed recent events in Munich, where, however, the Soviet Government does not appear to be definitely established, while the Imperial Government at Weimar has so far maintained its opposition to soviet rule.

In Munich, Dr. Muehlon, former Krupp director, has appeared on the scene and is reported as willing to take the foreign affairs portfolio in a Coalition Cabinet formed by the bourgeois and Socialist elements. Meanwhile the Congress of Bavarian Soviets is discussing the pros and cons of establishing a soviet republic, and Hugo Haase and Richard Barth have arrived from Berlin to take part in the debate.

A wireless message states that the prospects of the declaration of a soviet republic have not increased, however, but the congress has published a warning to the Imperial Government not to interfere in any case in Bavarian affairs, and especially not to send government troops from the north lest the Empire's unity be imperiled.

The Imperial Government, in reply, declared they never intended any intervention, being confident that Bavaria will overcome the soviet intrigues herself; but added that it considered it as its duty to guard against the danger of a threatened spread of the insurrectionary movement from Bavaria throughout Germany.

Later the Imperial Government issued a further denial that Philip Scheidemann, president of the ministry, or any of its members are contemplating introducing the soviet system in some form into the administrative machinery; though they admit that soviet might be maintained within certain trades as an arbitration instrument between those trades and factories. The wireless adds that the German Majority Socialists intend calling a party meeting immediately to decide on their attitude toward the soviet system, the problem of union with the Independent Socialists and with the sympathizers in entente countries.

Meanwhile, continues the wireless, the general strike and communist movement has spread to Saxony, where Plauen is completely under Spartacist domination, while at Leipzig the soviet is planning a political general strike, and at Halle the first serious railway strike has begun in sympathy with the strike in the middle German mining regions. The Imperial Government has sent troops under instructions to maintain order energetically. The troops previously sent to the Ruhr region have now occupied the outer ring of the affected area and continue their advance, but real operations are suspended pending a fresh conference at Münster.

German Defense Bill Passed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—The German Government wireless announces that the Imperial Defense Bill passed the third reading in the National Assembly, despite the Independent Socialists' opposition. The "Provisional Emergency Bill for Meeting the Pressing Necessities in Alsace-Lorraine" also passed all three readings. The wireless adds that Hugo Haase is reported as having advocated at a committee meeting of Independent Socialists at Munich complete severance from the Spartacists and cooperation with the Majority Socialists.

Spartacists in Munich

PARIS, France (Thursday)—According to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, which is quoted in a Havas dispatch from Basel, the Spartacist forces are masters of all public buildings and transportation services in Munich. They have seized the premises on which government banknotes are printed, and the presses are kept busy. Foodstuffs are rationed, the amounts issued to the bourgeoisie being only half of those given workmen.

REPORT OF JAPAN'S ENLISTING GERMANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The Ost-Preussische Zeitung asserts that Japan is enlisting German officers.

DEFEAT OF BOLSHIEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A German Government wireless states that Windau has been recaptured from the Bolsheviks by a simultaneous attack from land and sea.

Windau, called in Russian Vindava, and in Lettish Ventis-Pils, is a seaport of Courland, on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Windau River, and 100 miles northwest of Mitau. Its population is about 8000.

NORWAY AND THE JUGO-SLAV KINGDOM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELGRADE, Serbia (Friday)—Norway has recognized the foundation of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

NAMING OF PARK NOT MAIN ISSUE

President of Sierra Club of California Says "Roosevelt" Name Protests Are to Cover Plans for Exploitation of Scenery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—That the naming of Roosevelt Park is not in reality the main issue, but that opposition to the bill for establishing a new national park in California by adding a large area to the present Sequoia National Park and naming the new park the Roosevelt National Park, comes from lumber, power, and grazing interests, is the opinion stated by William E. Colby, president of the Sierra Club of California to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

This bill has already passed the United States Senate, and is being held up in the House. It is argued by the opposition to the measure, said Mr. Colby, that it would be a shame to discard such a beautiful and descriptive name as Sequoia in favor of the name of a person, but this opposition, he says, is mere camouflage for opposition to the creation of the enlarged park, the formation of which will preclude exploitation of some of the most remarkable scenery in the world by private interests. The power companies would like to get hold of Trip Falls on Cartridge Creek, a branch of the middle fork of King's River, and also Roaring River Falls and Mist Falls, in the main southern fork of King's River, and other scenic wonders, all of which are included in the proposed enlarged park.

The use of these streams for power purposes would, however, destroy their scenic beauty. The proposed enlargement includes the wonderful mountain park land, lying to the east of Sequoia Park, including five Yosemite-like valleys, the King River Cañon, the Kera River Cañon, Mt. Whitney, the highest mountain in the United States, excepting Alaska, and a veritable wonderland of lakes, peaks and high Alpine forests. The Sierra Club favors the name Roosevelt Park, since the enlarged park will include many other important features besides the big trees.

Water-Power Bill Approved

Conference Report Providing for Dams Across Navigable Rivers Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After nearly 10 years of attempted legislation, the United States House of Representatives on Friday adopted the conference report providing for dams across navigable waters, "the best all-around water-power bill ever introduced into Congress or into either House," T. M. Sims, Representative from Tennessee, asserted, "providing for national, state, municipal and private development."

"The Shields Bill placed the jurisdiction in the hands of the Secretary of War, but the Sims Bill put it in the hands of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture," explained John J. Esch, Representative from Wisconsin, who briefly outlined the main provisions of the bill as changed by the conference, as follows: The navigable waters were clearly defined; amortization shall not become effective until 20 years after the dam goes into operation; charges are to be readjusted at the end of 20 years; the hiatus at the end of 50 years is provided for, the commission being given power to extend the license for one year at a time until the government takes over the project or a new licensee is found, and a basis for determining rates is arrived at.

Under this bill the commission composed of the three cabinet officers named is authorized to investigate the power industry and its relation to other industries and determine whether the power from navigation dams can be advantageously used by the United States for its public purposes and to issue licenses to citizens of the United States or to corporations for the purpose of constructing dams, reservoirs and other works and for the development and utilization of power in any of the navigable waters or upon any of the public lands or to use surplus water from government dams under certain specified conditions.

Licenses are to be issued for a period not exceeding 50 years. States and municipalities are to be given preference if their plans are equally well adapted to conserve and utilize the navigation and water resources of the region. The United States reserves the right to take over, maintain and operate any projects by giving a two-years notice.

BRAZILIAN CANDIDATE NAMED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The Brazilian national convention has chosen Epitacio Pessoa as presidential candidate. He received 139 votes, against 42 for Ruy Barbosa.

SENATOR LODGE GIVES WARNING ON FOREIGN POLICY

Proposed League of Nations, He Argues, Would Be Fraught With Peril, Injury and Injustice to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"I will follow any man, and vote for any measure which in my honest opinion will make for the maintenance of the world's peace. I will follow no man and vote for no measure which, however well intended, seems in my best judgment to lead to dissensions rather than to harmony among the nations, or to peril, injury or injustice to my own country."

With this statement of the course he will follow on the League of Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, minority leader and ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, addressed the Senate on Friday and impressed on his colleagues and the crowded galleries the great and overwhelming significance of the new departure in international relationship which the United States must sanction if it becomes a member of the proposed League of Nations.

After this warning and without taking issue with all plans for a League of Nations, Senator Lodge proceeded to show that such a league under the constitution already promulgated would be fraught with "peril, injury and injustice" to the United States and would tend to promote world conflict rather than world harmony and the peaceful development of nations. Answering directly some of the questions raised at the White House conference on Wednesday, Senator Lodge took issue with President Wilson on some of the most fundamental questions. The Senator from Massachusetts declared that the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the whole world was tantamount to an admission that it is superseded and abrogated for the western hemisphere. "If you extend the Monroe Doctrine to all the world," he said, "it ceases to exist, because it rests on nothing but the differentiation of the American hemisphere from the rest of the world."

Senator Takes Issue With President

Senator Lodge argued that it would be necessary to adopt a constitutional amendment before the United States could become a party to the proposed league. In this he took direct issue with President Wilson. "We are asked to depart now from the foreign policies of Washington. We are invited to move away from George Washington to the other end of the line at which stands the sinister figure of Trotsky, the champion of internationalism."

"We are asked to substitute for Lincoln's government of, for and by the people of the United States, a government of, for and by other people," declared Senator Lodge, alleging that the adoption of the proposed constitution would be equivalent to a transfer of sovereignty on the part of this government.

He again took issue with the President and with Senator Hitchcock as to the power the league would have over domestic questions like immigration. "No nation can now say who shall come into the United States, and it should remain that way. Immigration goes to the root of national character, and no nation should be compelled to admit anyone to its borders that it did not choose."

Senator Lodge alleged that the language of the proposed League of Nations constitution is so vague that in less than 12 months the members of the league would disagree on its interpretation. "When we enter the nebulous region of inferences, we must have a tribunal like the Supreme Court to determine whether these inferences are correct."

Alleged Doubtful Passages

"In the first place, the terms of the league—the agreements which we make—must be so plain and so explicit that no man can misunderstand them. In this draft prepared for a constitution of a League of Nations, which is now before the world, there is hardly a clause about the interpretation of which men do not already differ. As it stands there is serious danger that the very nations which sign the constitution of the league will quarrel about the meaning of the various articles before a twelve-month has passed. It seems to have been very hastily drafted, and the result is crudeness and looseness of expression, unintentional, I hope. There are certainly many doubtful passages. The article concerning mandatories, for example, contains an argument and a statement of existing conditions. Arguments and historical facts have no place in a statute or a treaty. Statutory and legal language must assert and command, not argue and de-

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scribe. I press this point because there is nothing so vital to the peace of the world as the sanctity of treaties. It is evident, although not expressly stated, that this league is intended to be indissoluble. For there is no provision for its termination or for the withdrawal of any signatory. We are left to infer that any nation withdrawing from the league exposes itself to penalties and probably to war. Therefore, before we ratify, the terms and the language in which the terms are stated must be as exact and as precise, as free from any possibility of conflicting interpretations, as it is possible to make them. The explanation or interpretation of any of these doubtful passages is not sufficient if made by one man, whether that man be the President of the United States, or a Senator, or anyone else. The questions and doubts must be answered and removed by the instrument itself.

Policies of Nation's Founders

"We abandon entirely by the proposed constitution the policy laid down by Washington in his Farewell Address and the Monroe Doctrine. It is worse than idle, it is not honest, to evade or deny this fact, and every fair-minded supporter of this draft plan for a league admits it. For nearly a century and a quarter the policies laid down in the Farewell Address have been followed and adhered to by the government of the United States and by the American people. Washington declared against permanent alliances. He did not close the door on temporary alliances for particular purposes. Our entry into the great war just closed was entirely in accord with and violated in no respect the policy laid down by Washington. When we went to war with Germany we made no treaties with the nations engaged in the war against the German Government. The attitude recommended by Washington was scrupulously maintained even under the pressure of the great conflict. Now, in the twinkling of an eye, while passion and emotion reign, the Washington policy is to be entirely laid aside and we are to enter upon a permanent and indissoluble alliance. Let us not overlook the profound gravity of this step.

"If we put aside forever the Washington policy in regard to our foreign relations, we must always remember that it carries with it the corollary known as the Monroe Doctrine. Under the terms of this league draft reported by the committee to the Peace Conference the Monroe Doctrine disappears. It has been our cherished guide and guard for nearly a century. The Monroe Doctrine is based on the principle of self-preservation.

"It involves but one essential proposition—that the Americas should be separated from the interference of Europe and that American questions in all parts of this hemisphere should be settled by Americans alone. I have seen it said that the Monroe Doctrine is preserved under Article 10; that we do not abandon the Monroe Doctrine, we merely extend it to all the world. How anyone can say this passes my comprehension. The Monroe Doctrine exists solely for the protection of the American hemisphere, and to that hemisphere it is limited. If you extend it to all the world, it ceases to exist, because it rests on nothing but the differentiation of the American hemisphere from the rest of the world.

Territorial Guarantees

"In Article 10 we, in common, of course, with the other signatories and members of the projected league, guarantee the territorial integrity and the political independence of every member of the league. That means that we ultimately guarantee the independence and the boundaries, as now settled or as they may be settled by the treaty with Germany, of every nation on earth. If the United States agrees to guarantees of that sort we must maintain them.

"I do not now say the time has not come when, in the interest of future peace, the American people may not decide that we ought to guarantee the territorial integrity of the far-flung British Empire, including her self-governing dominions and colonies, of the Italian States of China, or Japan, or of the French, Italian, and Portuguese colonies in Africa, but I do suggest that it is a very grave, a very perilous promise to make, because there is but one way by which such guarantees, if ever invoked, can be maintained, and that is the way of force—whether military or economic force, it matters not.

Question of Immigration

"The second general proposition on which I would call attention is this: We now in this draft bind ourselves to submit every possible international dispute or difference either to the league court or to the control of the executive council of the league. That includes immigration, a very live question. Are we ready to give to other nations the power to say who shall come into the United States and become citizens of the republic? If we are ready to do this, we are prepared to part with the most precious of sovereign rights, that which guards our existence and our character as a nation. Are we ready to leave it to other nations to determine whether we shall admit to the United States a flood of Japanese, Chinese, and Hindu labor? If we accept this plan for a league, this is precisely what we promise to do.

"We are asked to abandon the policies which we have adhered to during all our life as a nation. We are asked to guarantee the political independence and the territorial integrity of every nation which chooses to join the league—and that means all nations, as the President stated in his speech at Manchester. We are asked to leave to the decision of other nations what immigrants shall come to the United States. We are asked also to give up in part our sovereignty and our independence and to subject our own will to the will of other nations, if there is a majority against our desires. We are asked, therefore, in a large and important degree to substitute internationalism for nationalism and an in-

ternational state for pure Americanism. Certainly such things as these deserve reflection, discussion, and earnest thought.

"The first and most practical question for us to consider and decide is whether the terms of this committee draft of a constitution for the League among the nations or will tend to produce discussion and controversy. We all desire peace, but in our zeal for peace we must be careful not to create new obligations and new and untried conditions, which may lead to fostering war rather than peace.

"Let us put three lines into the draft for the league which will preserve the Monroe Doctrine beyond any possibility of doubt or question. Let us also have, if we enter the league, a complete exclusion from the league's jurisdiction of such questions as are involved in immigration and the right of each country to say who shall come within its borders and become citizens.

Withdrawal From the League

"There should be some definite provision for peaceful withdrawal from the league if any nation desires to withdraw. Lastly, let us have a definite statement in the constitution of the league as to whether the league is to have an international force of its own or is to have the power to summon the armed forces of the different members of the league. Let it be stated in plain language whether the 'measures,' the 'recommendations,' or the suggestions of the executive council are to be binding upon the members of the league and are to compel them to do what the league delegates and the executive council determine to be necessary. On the question of the use of force we should not proceed in the dark.

"Unless some better constitution for a league than this can be drawn, it seems to me, after such examination as I have been able to give, that the world's peace would be much better, much more surely, promoted by allowing the United States to go on under the Monroe Doctrine, responsible for the peace of this hemisphere, without any danger of collision with Europe as to questions among the various American states, and if a league is desired it might be made up by the European nations whose interests are chiefly concerned, and with which the United States could cooperate fully and at any time, whenever cooperation was needed.

"There is no gain for peace in the Americas to be found by annexing the Americas to the European system. Whatever we do there we do from almost purely altruistic motives, and therefore we are entitled to consider every proposition made with the utmost care in order to make sure that it does not do us injustice or render future conditions worse instead of better than they are at present.

German Menace

"The one thing to do, as I said in the Senate some time ago, and that which I now wish above all others, is to make the peace with Germany—to make a peace which by its terms will prevent her from breaking out again upon the world; to exclude Turkey from Europe, strengthen Greece, and give freedom and independence to the Armenians and to the Jewish and Christian populations of Asia Minor; to erect the barrier states for the Poles, Czechs-Slovaks and Jug-Slavs; to take possession of the Kiel Canal; to establish the Baltic States and free them from Russia and restore Danish Schleswig to Denmark. Provision must be made for indemnities or reparation, or by whatever name we choose to call the damages to be exacted from Germany.

"Germany is lifting her head again. The whining after defeat is changing to threats. She is seeking to annex nine millions of Germans in German Austria. She is reaching out in Russia and reviving her financial and commercial penetration everywhere. Her fields have not been desolated nor her factories destroyed. Germany is again threatening, and the only source of a great war is to be found for the future as for the past in Germany. She should be chained and fettered now and this menace to the world's peace should be removed at once. Whatever else we fought for, certainly our first and paramount purpose was to defeat Germany. The victory over Germany is not yet complete. Let it be made so without delay.

"That which I desire above everything else, that which is nearest to my heart, is to bring our soldiers home. The making of a League of Nations will not do that. We can only bring our soldiers home entirely and completely, when the peace with Germany is made and proclaimed. Let that peace be made and I can assure the world that when the treaty of peace with Germany comes to this Chamber there will be no delay in the Senate of the United States.

"We have in this country a government of the people, for the people, and by the people, the freest and best government in the world, and we are the great rampart today against the anarchy and disorder which have taken possession of Russia and are trying to invade every peaceful country in the world. For Lincoln's government of the people, for the people, and by the people we are asked to substitute in the United States on many vital points government of, for, and by other people. Pause and consider well before you take this fateful step."

Difference of Opinion

Senator Hitchcock Terms a Lodge Statement "Preposterous"

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge in his address to the Senate on Friday followed closely his speech prepared before he attended the dinner conference with President Wilson at the White House on Wednesday night. At one point, in discussing the Supreme Council, he digressed to say that no provision had been made for the selection of delegates by each nation. He declared that these delegates should be

selected either by the people or in the same manner as ambassadors are now named—that is, appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. In that connection he remarked that in his judgment there was no intention of according Germany membership on the council.

Before Senator Lodge began his address, Vice-President Marshall warned the spectators against applause which has broken out frequently during discussion of the league in spite of the strictly enforced Senate rule. When a wave of laughter swept over the chamber following a brief colloquy between Senator Lodge and Senator Reed of Missouri, Mr. Marshall ordered that the galleries be cleared, but agreed to rescind the order after Mr. Reed, Senator Poinsett of Washington, Republican, and others had protested. The incident occurred when Senator Lodge in a digression declared that with the league in operation the United States could not punish a Mexican depredation until after three months' deliberation by the league's council and decision required within a reasonable time.

Galleries Ordered Cleared

Senator Reed remarked that the decision might be deferred 30 years after the border's depredation, and senators and spectators broke into laughter.

"Order all galleries, except the senator's private section, including the diplomatic gallery, cleared," the Vice-President declared, adding that, although he personally did not support the rule against demonstrations, he proposed to enforce it as long as the Senate maintained it.

When the Senator protested that senators themselves had participated in the laughter, and Senator Reed said his remark probably was responsible, the Vice-President replied: "All right, if the Senate doesn't want it enforced, I'll not enforce it."

Referring to the statement of Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, Thursday, that the charter presented to the world in the foremost men of the world, Senator Lodge said: "I do not regard them with the veneration, perhaps, of the Senator from Nebraska. I know some of them. Their intellects are not so overpowered that we cannot suggest amendment of this draft. I doubt if anyone can name 14 men of the conference off-hand.

Views of Senator Hitchcock

After Senator Lodge had concluded his speech, Mr. Hitchcock took the floor and denounced as preposterous the Massachusetts Senator's intimation that the league would deprive the United States of its right of self-defense. "I desire," said Mr. Hitchcock, "to repudiate the intimation that the league would in the slightest degree limit the privilege of the duty of any nation, the United States or any other, to defend itself when attacked, and to protect its territory and rights when invaded, either by a member of the league or not."

Senator Lodge replied that he took that view, while the committee chairman was entitled to an honest difference of opinion. The conflict, Senator Lodge declared, illustrated the necessity for redrafting the league charter to make disputes of construction impossible. "Let's have it stated in the contract just what it means," he said.

"When war starts," replied Senator Hitchcock, "the right of self-defense supersedes everything else, and the Senator is wrong."

When Senator Hitchcock said every nation would keep its jurisdiction over domestic questions, Senator Poinsett of Washington asked whether he regarded Japanese immigration as a domestic question.

Mr. Hitchcock replied that he believed it was "purely domestic," whereupon the Washington Senator retorted that the league "must be construed from its language and not by what the President says."

White House Statement

Denial That President Made Published Remarks on Ireland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, gave out on Friday a statement denying, on behalf of the President, the truth of published reports that he declared on Wednesday night to the members of the congressional foreign committee that the Irish question is one that must be decided by Great Britain and Ireland, and that Ireland would have no voice in the Peace Conference. The text of the Tumulty denial is as follows: "In the last few days the following quotation has appeared in the press under a Washington date line as part of the report of the dinner given by the President at the White House on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, to the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House: 'The President told the committee that the Irish question was a matter between Ireland and England, and that Ireland would not have any voice in the Peace Conference at present.'"

"The President wishes me to say that this statement has no foundation in fact, and is a deliberate falsehood." Throughout the war, efforts have been made at various times to involve the President in the Irish question, a problem which unprescribed diplomats have considered, and do consider, a purely domestic one, and it is considered that even if the President had made the comment that has been credited to him, and now denied, he

would have put the case in the true light. For it is generally known that Great Britain would resent even the proffer of the President's good offices made to London concerning a matter that is confined to the British Government and one of its dependencies. Furthermore, the influences that are constantly on the watch to seize upon opportunities to discredit the President and injure the relation of cordiality now fast being cemented between London and Washington, persistently employ the Irish question, admittedly the most delicate on the program of the allied nations, to accomplish their purpose.

ITALIAN PREMIER APPROVES LEAGUE

Message to President Wilson Declares That Country's People Acclaim the Project With Joy

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Premier Orlando on Friday cabled a personal message to President Wilson declaring "that the whole Italian people comprehend and acclaim with joy the high value and everlasting significance" of the League of Nations. The message follows:

"In Paris, the heart of heroic France, through the high and persevering desire of a great leader of a great people, the nations who have fought together for the liberty and justice of the world have also determined together in the sanctity of a solemn covenant and in the name of liberty and justice of all peoples to establish a peace which shall reign supreme over the future destinies of the world."

"To this covenant, which shall be the inalienable charter of humanity, Italy, who in the past and in the present has always championed the cause of right and proclaimed and consecrated it with her laws and with her assent with fervid expression and deep conviction.

"Our hearts, with sincere faith, celebrate this event which is and will remain one of the most memorable in human history; and it is fitting that the whole Italian people comprehend and acclaim with joy its high value and its everlasting significance."

PRESIDENT PLANS EARLY DEPARTURE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Announcement was made at the White House on Friday that preparations have been completed for the departure, next Wednesday, of President Wilson for France, on the steamship George Washington. The details of the President's program are as follows:

On Monday next he will receive the governors of the states, who have been summoned here to attend a conference on the unemployment situation, and later in the day will go to the Capitol. On Tuesday, also, he will go to the Capitol, and after Congress adjourns she will depart. The President will be busy signing bills till the time comes for him to go to his train, which is scheduled to depart at 3 p. m. The President will make a brief stop at Philadelphia to see his daughter, Mrs. Sayres, and his new grandchild. Arriving at New York in the evening, he will speak at the Metropolitan Opera House on the subject of the League of Nations. Former President Taft also will speak on this occasion.

LABOR SUPPORT FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

NEW YORK, New York.—The organization committee of the American Labor Party of New York has made public a resolution supporting the proposal for a League of Nations, and recommending endorsement of the plan, together with President Wilson's 14 points, by the Central Federated Union of New York, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and the Women's Trade Union League. The committee called attention to the activities of "the bitter enemies of organized labor" in conducting a campaign against a League of Nations. The resolution expresses "confident hope that the plan now being considered will be extended to include real self-determination in Ireland as well as in all other disputed territory."

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Labor Party of this city, through its organization committee, has adopted a resolution pledging its undivided support to President Wilson in his fight for the League of Nations, and expressing the hope that the plan will be extended to include self-determination in disputed territories, and that, with proper economic measures, a genuine league of free nations will be established. Similar action was recommended to the Central Federated Union of New York, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

LABOR PARTY TO SUPPORT LEAGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS BOSTON NEWS OFFICE

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Labor Party of this city, through its organization committee, has adopted a resolution pledging its undivided support to President Wilson in his fight for the League of Nations, and expressing the hope that the plan will be extended to include self-determination in disputed territories, and that, with proper economic measures, a genuine league of free nations will be established. Similar action was recommended to the Central Federated Union of New York, the Women's Trade Union League, and the Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

SAILOR IS HONORED

QUINCY, Massachusetts.—The destroyer Ingraham, said to be the first vessel in the United States Navy named for a non-commissioned member of the service, was launched at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation on Friday. It was named after Osman Kelly Ingraham, chief gunner's mate of the destroyer Cassin, who was lost when that vessel was torpedoed by a German submarine. The Ingraham was christened by the sailor's mother, Mrs. M. E. Ingraham, of Park City, Alabama.

ELECTIONS FAVOR POLISH MINISTRY

Nationalists Receive Large Majority Over Social Democrats—Plans for Allied Mission

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

PARIS, France (Friday).—The local office of the American Committee on Public Information today made public the following dispatch from Warsaw, received from John F. Bass, press representative with the American mission to Poland and dated Feb. 26:

"The inter-allied mission to Poland arranged to go to Posen on Friday to meet German representatives for the purpose of reaching an agreement for carrying out the terms of the armistice relating to the German-Polish frontiers.

"In response to an invitation, sent through General Dupont, chief of the French military mission at Berlin, to send delegates to Posen, the Germans suggested that a sub-commission should come there; but the inter-allied commission replied that it would come as a whole. It also was suggested that the Germans send representatives of equal rank, and the mission will probably remain in Posen several days.

"Sir Esme Howard having notified the Polish Government that Great Britain recognized the independence of Poland and acknowledged her government, afterward congratulated the Prime Minister.

"A telephone message from Poland stated that the Germans have been bombarding the railway line near Krostochin with their heavy artillery. Colonel Lutkin, chief of the Polish forces at Teschen, has telegraphed that the Czechs have begun hostilities again, killing several persons. A telegram from Lemberg states that, in spite of the armistice, the Ukrainians began firing on Tuesday afternoon. It is difficult to judge how much importance should be attached to these reports which may refer to isolated instances rather than to any organized outbreak of hostilities.

"It was reported that at Lemberg the Ukrainians bombarded the town until the very moment that the armistice came into effect at 2 a. m. on Tuesday, dropping 500 shells on the town and causing great loss to property. Even after the armistice was signed, they shelled a train going from Lemberg to Przemyśl.

"At Cracow, the police discovered enormous stores of munitions including rifles and hand grenades, hidden in concealed cellars, the doors of which had been broken and the only access to them being through cleverly constructed passages under the floors. The authorities claim these arms belonged to a Bolshevik communist organization, all of whom are Jews. From Posen come reports that the German Socialist Party is demanding an investigation into the administration of the German military governor of Poland, General Beseler and Civil Governor Kriess, during the German occupation. The Socialists maintain that a great hatred of the Poles for everything German is due to a policy pursued by Beseler and Kriess.

"The results of the recent municipal elections in Warsaw made an excellent impression on the public and are generally regarded as greatly consolidating and strengthening the Paderewski Cabinet. According to the latest returns the Nationalists will have 61 seats out of a total of 129, and the Social Democrats only 23, a number far less than generally anticipated.

ALSACE DECLARES AGAINST PLEBISCITE

PARIS, France (Thursday).—(French Wireless Service).—The superior council of Alsace and Lorraine at its first meeting in the French War Office adopted a resolution declaring against the German proposals for a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine. The council was created to adjust various matters connected with the provisional administration of the two provinces. The resolution says:

"We refuse to stand for any foreign interference in our national affairs such as those attempted recently at Weimar and elsewhere, with the object of making the future of Alsace and Lorraine depend on a plebiscite. We most energetically deny to all Germans the right of manifesting solicitude for us which comes 48 years too late. We are and will remain French without any plebiscite through the restoration of the rights violated in 1871."

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BRITISH SEAMEN ADOPT MINIMUM

Rate of Pay Similar to That of American Seamen Claimed by Seafarers Federation

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The International Seafarers Federation today adopted £15 monthly as the proper standard wage for seamen and firemen, with the older ratings being paid in proportion.

GEN. PERSHING AND COURT-MARTIAL ISSUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In making a formal denial on Friday that General Pershing had refused to obey a general order relative to the revision of court-martial cases in France, as asserted in the United States House of Representatives on Thursday by R. C. Johnson, Representative from South Dakota, the War Department disclosed that the commander-in-chief had protested against the order involved as tending to take from him control of disciplinary measures in his far east. The protest is now being considered by Maj. Gen. Enos H. Crowder, judge advocate-general, and the order may be revoked.

The order was issued on Sept. 11 last. It provides that court-martial cases in the American Expeditionary Forces shall be reviewed in France by Brig. Gen. Edward A. Krieger of Major-General Crowder's office. As General Pershing and his staff have interpreted this direction, final jurisdiction over disciplinary cases would be taken out of the hands of Brig. Gen. Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate-general of the expeditionary forces, and turned over to a branch office of the judge advocate-general of the army.

The protest of General Pershing, it was stated at the War Department, was in no sense a case of insubordination. The views of his staff have been presented in opposition, and are being considered in an entirely regular way. The object of the department in sending Brigadier-General Krieger, it was intimated, was to expedite the review of military sentences for purposes of equalization, not to invade the powers of the Commander-in-Chief in France.

RUSSIAN EXCHANGE IS NOW PROHIBITED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Foreign exchange transactions between the United States and Russia have been prohibited by the Federal Reserve Board, and similar action has been taken by the authorities of Great Britain and France. It is understood that one purpose of the step is to stop the financing of Bolshevik propaganda.

ADVANCE GUARD ARRIVES

NEW YORK, New York.—Advanced detachments of the twenty-seventh division (New York national guard) which will be tendered a state reception here within a few weeks in recognition of its services in helping to break the Hindenburg line, came into port on Friday on the French liner Rochambeau.

NEW PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—Special embassies sent by all South American and several European countries are here to attend the inauguration of Dr. Baltazar Brum, the new President, today. The United States will be represented by Robert E. Jeffery, United States Minister, who has been appointed a special ambassador for the occasion.



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BRITISH SEAMEN ADOPT MINIMUM

Rate of Pay Similar to That of American Seamen Claimed by Seafarers Federation

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The International Seafarers Federation today adopted £15 monthly as the proper standard wage for seamen and firemen, with the older ratings being paid in proportion.

FAREWELL LUNCHEON TO WILLIAM G. SHARP

PARIS, France (Thursday).—A large group of senators, deputies, economists, cabinet ministers, members of the Republican Committee on Commerce, Industry and Agriculture and members of the Society for Economic Studies joined in giving a luncheon in honor of William Graves Sharp, the retiring American Ambassador, at the Republican Club today. Lucien Prévet, M. Mascaraud, a senator, and Captain Gagne, representing Captain Andre Tardieu, chairman of the general commission for Franco-American war matters, proposed toasts to Mr. Sharp and made flattering allusions to his "prudence, judgment and love of France during the trying period before and during the war."

DUTCH DISSATISFIED WITH BELGIAN REPLY

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN NEWS OFFICE

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday).—In the Dutch Second Chamber, the Foreign Minister pronounced unsatisfactory the reply given by Belgium to Holland's request for particulars of the Belgian delegates' statement to the Peace Conference concerning the proposed revision of the 1939 treaty.

LONDON, England (Friday).—It is necessary to hold the Dutch Army ready against any effort to annex Dutch territory, the Dutch Minister of War declared in an address today to the Second Chamber, according to a Central News dispatch from The Hague. He said that disarmament at present would be dangerous.

SHIP FOR MEDITERRANEAN

NEW YORK, New York.—Pre-war passenger service to the Mediterranean was resumed on Thursday with the sailing of the Canopic with accommodations filled to capacity, for Genoa.

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SINN FEINERS AND STANDISH O'GRADY

The Rev. Michael O'Flanagan
Answers Statements Made by
Irish Historian in This Paper
on British Record in Ireland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland.—When The Christian Science Monitor representative called to see the Rev. Michael O'Flanagan to interview him for this paper, his reverence was found poring over the issue of the paper of Sept. 14. He was evidently interested in the article appearing in that number by Standish O'Grady. He objected, however, to Mr. O'Grady's reference to Wolfe Tone. "Here," said Father O'Flanagan, pointing to the paper, "is what Mr. Standish O'Grady says of Wolfe Tone: 'He excelled in the political art. . . we would long since have been in command of the British Isles, with Ireland as the head and heart of the United Kingdom. That, by the way, not separation and independence, was Wolfe Tone's impossible dream.'"

"Now here," he said, "is what Wolfe Tone himself says in his autobiography: 'I made speedily what was to me a great discovery, that I might have found it in Swift and Molyneux, that the influence of England was the radical vice of our government, and consequently that Ireland would never be either free, prosperous or happy, until she was independent, and that independence was unattainable whilst the connection with England existed. In forming this theory, which has ever since unvaryingly directed my political conduct, to which I have sacrificed everything, and am ready to sacrifice my life if necessary, I was exceedingly assisted by an old friend of mine, Sir Lawrence Parsons, whom I look upon as one of the very, very few honest men in the Irish House of Commons.'"

"Napoleon I did not look upon Wolfe Tone's dream as impossible," Father O'Flanagan continued, "neither did Admiral Hoche. The latter set out for Bantary Bay with a large French fleet. A sufficient portion of the fleet to make Wolfe Tone's 'impossible dream' a reality reached the Irish coast. But Grouchy, the second in command, the same who afterward was the cause of the loss of Waterloo, spent the time in trying to make up his mind, until a storm came and blew him out of Bantary Bay. So much for Standish O'Grady and his endeavors to use his name as a student of history, to bolster up the political prejudices of the English garrison. Every country has got its Standish O'Grady's who are prepared to distort history out of all shape, in order to promote the interests of their own political party."

Ireland at Peace Conference

"We intend to go to the Peace Conference and demand a settlement of the Irish question; that is, the establishment of Ireland as an independent nation. Ireland is, and always was, a separate and distinct national unit. Though separate and distinct, it was a kindred nation to ancient Britain—both Ireland and Britain being Celtic nations. The ancient British nation was driven out of England, and its place taken by a number of Germanic tribes from the Continent of Europe. Thus the English nation is not merely a distinct nation from the Irish nation, but it belongs to an entirely different branch of the Indo-European family of races. We never wanted the English in, or invited them in," said the Rev. Michael O'Flanagan. Asked whom he meant by "we," he said, "the Irish people." "Of course," said Mr. O'Grady, "but Dermot MacMurrough was always considered as being a great traitor to Ireland, as was Benedict Arnold to America."

Father O'Flanagan was then questioned concerning Pope Adrian IV's gift of Ireland to Henry II, as stated in the following Bull: "You have signified to us, son, well-beloved in Christ, your desire to enter the island of Ireland in order to bring the people into subjection to laws, and to exterminate the nurseries of vice from the country, and that you are willing to pay to St. Peter an annual tribute of one penny for every house there, and to preserve the ecclesiastical rights of that land unimpaired and inviolate. We, therefore, meeting your pious and laudable desire, with the favor which it deserves, and graciously according to your petition, express our will and pleasure that, in order to widen the bounds of the church, to check the spread of vice, to reform the state of morals and promote the incubation of virtuous dispositions, you shall enter that island and execute therein what shall be for the honor of God, and the welfare of the country. And let the people of that island receive you in honorable style, and respect you as their Lord. Provided always, that ecclesiastical rights be uninjured and inviolate, and the annual payment of one penny for every house be secured for St. Peter and the Holy Roman Church."

"The authenticity of the Bull of Adrian IV," he replied, "was not established. Even if the Bull were authentic it would be invalid. It would have no bearing upon Ireland's separate nationhood and its consequent right to independence." Replying to a question as to commerce and finance under a republic, Father O'Flanagan said: "Things of that kind will have to be worked out in detail by the chosen representatives of the Irish people as soon as our independence is established. At present the whole government machinery of Ireland is in the hands of men sent over here from England. They are foreigners. They are not merely foreigners, but they belong to a nationality which is a complete contrast to the nationality of Ireland. The

present English lord lieutenant or chief secretary would not get a cordial or even a friendly reception from the people of any part of Ireland, outside the Garrison corner in Northeast Ulster. They rule the country by a mixed system of intimidation and bribery. The special instrument of their tyranny is a large and specially trained body of men, designated as police, known as the Royal Irish Constabulary. Behind this body, ready to be called upon at any moment, is all the might of the English Army and Navy. And all this organization is used to crush all life and initiative out of Ireland." When it was objected that the R. I. C. were Irish, he said that in every nation, whether Greece under the Turkish domination, or Ireland under English domination, there were found men ready to put money and life before country.

Asked whether the Protestants in Ulster and elsewhere would have anything to fear from an Irish Republic, Father O'Flanagan said: "Why should they? In all parts of the world there are free countries where Protestants and Roman Catholics have learned to live in harmony. Whatever friction there is between them in Ireland is due to the English usurpation, which, in following the well-known imperialistic policy of divide and conquer, does not hesitate to stir up sectarian animosity whenever opportunity offers. In a free Ireland there will be no distinctions made between Roman Catholic and Protestant, in civil affairs. As to religious affairs, the Irish state will not interfere, but leave the various denominations free to attend to their own business."

Future Irish Religion

Replying to the question whether he thought all Ireland would become Roman Catholic under an Irish Republic, Father O'Flanagan replied that unfortunately he had not the gift of prophecy; but that the beauty of Roman Catholic life as lived in Ireland from the sixth to the sixteenth centuries would be revived, and he felt that it would attract powerfully toward the Roman Catholic church all who came within the immediate sphere of its influence. He did not mean that Ireland would go back to the sixteenth century in matters of detail. Ireland was determined to be a very modern state indeed, and to live in an age of aeroplanes and wireless telegraphy, and the other things still more wonderful that were to come. But she hoped, he said, to imitate and if possible to excel that glorious Ireland of the past, which seemed for lack of title, well known in Europe, of the "Island of Saints and Scholars." "Being a sincere believer in my own religion," he said, "you cannot blame me for holding that under ideal conditions all men would embrace it. I dare say you and all other sincerely religious people entertain a similar hope for the particular tenets of your own church. But we do not intend to bring any pressure to bear upon anybody. The Irish state will leave all its citizens free to choose their own form of worship."

"No," he said, in reply to another question, "we do not wish to remain within the Empire. The Irish nation has always been an oppressed nation since it came under the control of England. No doubt Irishmen in the colonies, and there are many of them, have more freedom. Wherever they go they are against England and in every war for independence they have fought against the English. In Australia, for instance, they proved their power by defeating the conscription referendum—their leader is Archibald Menzies, who has received complete approval of Sinn Fein. If the colonies of England are not oppressed, they ought to thank Ireland rather than England. The colonies were oppressed until a group of them revolted under George Washington and established the United States as an independent country. Lord Mountjoy, who fought on the English side in the American Revolution, was asked in the Irish House of Commons what was the composition of the revolutionary army. He replied that one-half was Irish, one-fourth English and Scotch and one-fourth native Americans. As the Irish were much less than half the population, it is evident that their old antagonism to England made them throw themselves into the revolution with much greater zeal and unanimity than the English and Scotch. One-third of the population remained faithful to the domination of England, and resisted the efforts of Washington. It is easy to understand that this one-third was mostly English. We have their type today in the Irish Carmonas and Southern Unionists, who resist the efforts of the Irish people to gain their independence."

"If the Irish contributed one-half of the army of the American Revolution, it is quite certain that they contributed far more than half of the spirit of the Revolution. In this connection it is interesting to note that the generation of Americans that revolted against England were largely taught by Irish teachers, who were driven out of Ireland by the Penal Laws. When America revolted successfully, she gave an impetus to the love of liberty in all the other colonies, and at the same time gave England to understand that she would lose all her other colonies if she pursued the same policy that she had tried with America. In playing the largest part in setting free the United States, the Irish race laid the foundation of whatever freedom there is to be found in the self-governing dominions of the British Empire. It is to be hoped that the people of America will wish to break England's domination of the seas. For all European trade has to pass through the English Channel or under the British guns at Gibraltar, or through the Suez Canal. England has armed islands and forts all over the world."

Conscription of Irishmen

"The British have no right to conscript Irishmen," he said, "forcing them to fight for their enemy—helping to put England into a better position for oppressing them—Germany naturally wishes to break England's domination of the seas. For all European trade has to pass through the English Channel or under the British guns at Gibraltar, or through the Suez Canal. England has armed islands and forts all over the world."

many had nothing to complain of in her commercial relations with England. Father O'Flanagan said it was not a satisfactory position to have a loaded gun constantly pointed at you. "Of course," he continued, "as long as the nations of Central, Eastern, and Southern Europe keep quiet, and do what England tells them, they are allowed to enjoy what England calls the freedom of the seas. But let their interests clash with hers, and they soon find that it is freedom on sufferance. The bulk of the trade of every great power in Continental Europe, except France, passes through the Straits of Dover, or the Straits of Gibraltar. These two straits are, as it were, the two nostrils of Europe. England has a finger on each nostril, ready to close them at a moment's notice, and throw Europe into convulsions. The presence of the two fingers there is enough to compel the political life of Central Europe, even in time of peace, to hover constantly upon the border of hysteria."

"The directors of the Cunard Line of steamships in appealing for capital could promise that their ships would continue to go from Liverpool to all the lands bordering on the five oceans of the world, as long as English sailors sang 'Britannia Rules the Waves,' and as long as the trident of Neptune was depicted on the back of the English penny. The only war risk that would have to be taken into account would be an occasional sinking by submarine. But the directors of the Hamburg-American, making a similar appeal, could only promise that their ships would sail from Hamburg while Germany was at peace with England. In case of war, all of them that happened to be at the time between the Straits of Dover and Hamburg, could race back to a German port, and if they escaped, would have to lie idle in dock until the war was over. The majority of the ships, however, which would of course at any given time be outside the Straits of Dover, had only the alternative of being sunk or seized, and the slender chance of finding a neutral port where they might lie until peace returned. All other German enterprises that depended for their success on communication with the outside world, were under a similar handicap. Is it any wonder that a strong and proud people like the Germans were driven to desperation at the prospect of living perpetually in such a state of subservience?"

Asked if he did not think Ireland could have been fairly conscripted with the rest of Great Britain, Father O'Flanagan objected to The Christian Science Monitor representative speaking of Ireland as if it were a portion of Great Britain. "Even in the official title assumed by the King of England himself," he said, "the distinction between Ireland and Great Britain is clearly expressed. The title assumed by George V is 'King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' We do not, of course, admit that he is King of Ireland, but even he himself does not claim that Ireland is part of Great Britain." Father O'Flanagan feels that the words British or British, English or English, do not in any sense apply to Ireland. "They are not merely inexact from the point of view of our opponents, as well as our own point of view," he asserted, "but to every Irish Nationalist they are deeply offensive." Asked if he did not think it was John Redmond, backed by the large Irish representation in the English Parliament, who had in the first place stopped conscription being applied to Ireland, he replied: "No! John Redmond made the flowery speeches, but the English learnt through their secret service, etc., that the young men of Ireland were armed and organized and would not stand in the land would never submit to conscription." It was pointed out that Quebec had come in quite happily in the end, when forced to do so by the Dominion to which it belonged. "It is impossible," he declared, "for us to know what has happened in Canada. Letters from Canada are censored, and even the severely censored Canadian press is not allowed free access into Ireland. In any case, Quebec knows its own business best. Perhaps the people of Quebec look upon themselves as part of the Canadian nation. The Irish people certainly do not look on themselves as belonging to the same nation as England."

FLATHEAD INDIANS AND BITTER ROOT

Members of Tribe in Montana Go
From Reservation to River Valley Yearly to Harvest Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MISSOULA, Montana.—Every year the members of the Flathead Indian tribes in Montana journey from their homes on the Flathead Reservation, located to the north of this city, into the valley which goes by the name of Bitter Root to harvest the year's crop of the root which gives the valley its name and which forms an important part of their food supply.

The "bitter root" is well known, not only because it is the favorite root food of the Flathead Indians and their neighbors, the Blackfeet, but also because it is the state flower of Montana and because one of the Northwest's most fruitful valleys is named after it. Indeed, it constitutes a choice dish with the aborigines, who discovered its appetizing qualities when they resided in the Bitter Root Valley, before being transferred to the Flathead Reservation, following a treaty with the government. No great amount of labor is required to prepare it for food, as it is gathered from the soil as it grows and then peeled, washed, and laid in the sun to dry. In the winter it is again washed, soaked, and boiled in a broth. One variety of the root has a white interior and a dark skin, which is peeled off. The squaws mash the root into a

pulp and lay it on a rack over a slow fire, allowing it to cook until it is fire, allowing it to cook until it is as combined with the camas root, the two being mashed and laid to cook together.

Every spring the Indians make a pilgrimage, varying in length from 30 to 75 miles, from their reservation homes to the Bitter Root Valley to collect the bitter root, a stream of Red Men with their families flowing southward into the valley, where they remain for two or three weeks, digging and curing the roots.

Two thousand Flathead Indians, practically self-supporting, make their homes on this reservation.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 597)

Pilgrim Exposition at Plymouth
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

There has been considerable discussion in the newspapers of New England with reference to the celebration commemorating the landing of the Pilgrims. Two years ago I prepared an article suggesting on a moderate scale an exposition at Plymouth. This was commented upon by the press of New England, but so much of importance in world events has transpired since then, that it is now forgotten. In the article I said:

It seems to me that the people of this country are more or less surfeited with expositions of general character. Although the Chicago and St. Louis fairs were held years ago, it was remarked even then that persons became weary of the endless number of exhibits illustrating commercial growth and business activity. The historical, art, and primitive peoples' exhibits, together with those models illustrating the progress in navigation and transportation, attracted far more attention than the average commercial exhibit. This was noticeable to anyone who spent months at the Chicago fair, as I did, and observed the crowds carefully.

Intelligent people living beyond the confines of New England are especially interested in the history of this portion of the country. Most of the thousands of visitors who come to the vicinity of Boston make it a point to see the various houses and places connected with our colonial and Revolutionary history. I do not think that these people would be especially interested in great buildings full of electrical, mechanical, and other exhibits showing the progress of this country in the past century. We are all familiar with that subject. Moreover, those who desired to inspect the industries of New England would be afforded abundant opportunity to visit mills, factories, plants, etc., where, doubtless, they would be given every facility by those who are in charge of our great business enterprises.

The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, and at Plymouth, it seems to me, we should have a small, compact and dignified exposition. This exposition could be erected at less expense than it would cost to finance and erect and maintain an enormous exposition in the vicinity of Boston. This smaller exposition in Plymouth should be interesting to the public, and present the colonial and Revolutionary history of New England. One building might be devoted to a comprehensive exhibit of the daily life and activities of the Pilgrims—the first period of occupation on the New England coast. This would comprehend historical documents, illustrations, models, etc., together with suitable exhibits of personal belongings—in short, everything relating to the life of our Pilgrim fathers. It would be advisable, also, to have one or two of the older houses in Plymouth or vicinity taken over and their interiors properly arranged to correspond in every detail with the home life of that period. Or there might be designed and erected a house built exactly after the fashion of the first house erected by the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Another building should be devoted to the Revolutionary period, and it might be well to construct this along the lines of Independence Hall in Philadelphia. This building would be installed Revolutionary exhibits, documents, pictures, etc. It might be well to have a building illustrating the life of the period between the American Revolution and the Civil War.

There are certain aspects of colonial life in which the average person is interested. These might be portrayed at small expense. The old-style mill, constructed entirely of wood (excepting the millstones); an early form of powder magazine; an Indian trader's store (log construction); and similar affairs. All of these, together with the three or four larger buildings, could be artistically grouped with a view to an effective setting on some site overlooking the ocean.

It seems to me that it is possible to plan a modest yet historical exhibition, of such popular interest that it would be a financial success. Something along these lines similar to those indicated in this article could be carried out without heavy expenditure.

Doubtless there are numbers of men in New England who have served on the staffs of previous expositions. I see no reason why the smaller exposition should not be both dignified and interesting.

(Signed)
WARREN K. MOOREHEAD,
Andover, Massachusetts, Feb. 24, 1919.

GOVERNMENT LEASES BREWERY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Mutual brewery plant is to be leased to the government as a special warehouse. Bonds of \$100,000 have been placed with the government by the leasing company to insure the completion of the arrangements.

A NATURALIST'S NOTEBOOK

The Return to Nature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When some 20 years ago I took up with enthusiasm the defense of the common sparrow against those who advocated its wholesale destruction—an enthusiasm which still remains undimmed—I remember that among the press notices of a pamphlet I wrote there was one I have never forgotten. It was very clever. It was to the point (which even in a review is something to be thankful for) and although directed against me, I still raise my hat to the clever reviewer. I do not remember the exact words, but they were to the effect that all the naughty men of history, and nearly all the naughty women, too, have found in recent times apologists and white-washers. Cauterizing of Russia, our John, Edward IV, Charles II, Castlemaine, the Du Barry, and the rest, I was rather proud when this eulogy appeared in an important provincial British weekly that it had been inspired by my humble championing of the cheery, cosmopolitan sparrow, or as Mr. W. B. Yeats might christen it, "The Avian Rat!" Together with myself, it is said, had the harmless wisdom of a homing pigeon and the wisdom of the Aesop!

"My Life as a Naturalist," recently reviewed in these pages, will afford the reader, desirous of pursuing the matter further, much original information concerning my own apprenticeship in Nature's workshop, but the good man I had in view for the purpose of linking up with "The Return to Nature" was the reformer—John Ruskin.

It was because Ruskin predicted the return to nature that I was enforced to make a pilgrimage to his native village one memorable day in March last, when I tramped with a kindred spirit many wonderful miles through the heart of the English lake-land, Windermere, Rydal Water, Grasmere (where I saw Wordsworth's dear, dancing daffodils still curtsying to the breeze), Thirlmere, Derwent Water, Bassenthwaite, the everlasting fells, the mighty mountain summits, all enchanted me as a humble disciple of Gilbert White of Selborne, in all his Old World charm and simplicity, as an ardent admirer of his chronicles of the most elementary truths connected with outdoor life, nature has always had a great charm for me, and, as a passionate hero-worshiper of Ruskin, Coniston was the goal of my ambition, the glory that was to be mine. If Ruskin could only have known his well-timed prophecy would be fulfilled, I would surely have brought great joy into his ever generous heart. That it has brought joy into my own internal constitution, and many others who share with us all the beneficence of the sunshine and the glorious inbreathing of the air, is a truism—indeed, it is one of the pleasantest signs of the age in which we live, an essential asset already credited in the belated reconstruction balance sheet of human existence. Emerson wisely told us to go to nature with all singleness of heart, rejecting nothing, scorning nothing, and rejoicing always in the truth. He also said that at the gates of the forest the knapsack of custom falls from off our backs.

I and others, knew Wordsworth long before we became enamored of his inspiring word-pictures of his favorite lake country. We stooped to caress that little wayside star of burnished gold which opens its tiny heart to life-giving sun in the gusty days of March long before we had heard of Wordsworth's heart-song:

There's a flower that shall be mine,
'Tis the little Celandine.

But this return to nature is no ephemeral thing. It is not, as some suppose, a subject fit only for the kindergarten or aged seers. It is, in reality, a living and loving force. We live, move, and have our being in a world beautiful. Today sees the earth peopled with flowers and insects and birds and fishes and other folk like the of which have never been seen in such beauty, form, design, symmetry, color, composition, since the dawn of creation.

If, therefore, the world is so beautiful, if, as the old chronicler has it, "its

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wonders lie expanded before the eyes of all," how comes it that so few, comparatively speaking, think it worth while quietly to peruse the fascinating pages of this ever-open book? When will men and women everywhere realize that they must cease to concentrate their thoughts on money, and give heed to the marvels of the universe of which they themselves form no unimportant part? There is no one animal or plant whose full life-history is known to us. Not one which, as my friend, Lord Avebury, so wisely said, would not repay, nay overpay, not merely the study of an hour but the devotion of a lifetime. Sir Robert Ball recorded that a whole life-study of the common daisy of our meadows would be insufficient to reveal all the mysteries of its life.

Nature is rife round about us. Birds, flowers, insects, trees, and the rest greet us day by day. They are part and parcel of our own environment, and when we are ready to recognize that the same driving force that was at the back of the intellect of Shakespeare, or Milton, or Emerson, or Wordsworth, or Thoreau, or Audubon, or Jefferies, impels the little willow, when to return to the homeland from its winter quarters on the shores of the Mediterranean, and we do not disdain these creatures both great and small, then, as Browning would say, it will be found that "All's right with the world."

The great war has taken people from the heart of the country, away from the office, mill, workshop, and factory. They have been taught to use their eyes as they never were before. They have become convinced that something was woefully lacking in our system of education, for they have now seen things of which they did not even know the names. They yearn to know this and that. The most elemental things make a strong appeal to their sense of beauty and their finer feelings. The soil, the heaving bosom of Mother Earth, was never before so closely associated in the world's history with human life and endeavor.

We are now learning to appreciate it at its real value. Men's thoughts must now be directed toward higher and nobler things. The greatness of a nation must in future be judged by means of the one supreme test of character. Then, and only then, shall we find ourselves, and find one another. Naughty men and women may continue—and even so—to have apologies and whitewashes—until the end of time, but woe unto them in the great day of reckoning that is sure to follow. It is the sublime elements of life that count, the good and true things, the men who do things. Strong oaks from little acorns grow! Many strokes, though made with a little axe, hew down and fell the largest timbered trees.

Yes, Ruskin was right in his prophecy, but its glorious realization has been brought about much more quickly than the most sanguine among us ever anticipated. The return to nature has come suddenly upon us, and when, as it assuredly will, the world values this epoch-making milestone in human destiny at its true worth, all will be agreed that the days of miracles have not yet ceased.

SOCIAL CENTERS FOR SOLDIERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Southern News Office

DALLAS, Texas.—Social centers for soldiers, established and fostered under direction of the War Camp Community Service, are to be continued in Texas as long as the need for such service is felt, or at least until all the soldiers are demobilized, according to John E. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Dallas War Camp Community Service.

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ART

The Montross Sale

NEW YORK, New York.—The Montross sale of some 70 paintings by modern, though not ultra-modern, American artists, has enlisted a season that has hung fire exasperatingly. The fortunate price fetched by this or that individual canvas at the latest Plaza auction sale, is of less interest to the general public than the fact that a shrewd connoisseur-dealer's selections from the representative works of such native artists of today as rank with the world's foremost landscape and romantic painters now publicly meet the challenge of both commercial and artistic appreciation. Also, that the lot include four choice examples of Albert Pinkham Ryder—an unprecedented offering at auction sale—besides a kindred curiosity in eight very early and naive pieces by Arthur B. Davies, two Blacklocks of condensed quality, half a dozen golden leaves from the landscape book of J. Francis Murphy, a brilliant comprehensive group of Childs Hassam's, others by the tone-poets, Dwight W. Tryon, Horatio Walker and Elliott Dunsford; and single but characteristic representations of such men of permanent significance as George De Forest Brush, Edwin H. Blashfield, Charles McVillie Dewey, William M. Chase, Winslow Homer (a small but authoritative figure piece, in water color, dating from his book illustration period), John H. Twachtman (a landscape of humid beauty, entitled "Lake Under the Hills"), Elitha Vedder (a rich little panel showing two Provincial lovers in an ilex grove, with the madcap wind of "Le Mistral" blowing), and a "Sunset" that would be an unmistakable A. H. Wyant even if not signed.

The total for the sale of 71 paintings was \$68,895, two of the record prices being \$5100 for D. W. Tryon's "Near the Shore," and \$3900 for Dewey's "Green and Gold." Among the other prices were Horatio Walker's "Ploving in Arcadia," \$3350, and "Feeding Pigs," \$3000; Blacklock's "Moonrise," \$2275; Childs Hassam's "Water Garden," \$2400, and "October's Gold," \$3100; J. Francis Murphy's "Sunlit Sublime," \$2550, and "Inland and Vale," \$3000; Tryon's "Autumn Twilight," \$3700; Robert C. Minor's "Sunset," \$3300.

One could not but bestow an appreciative glance on the four Ryders—miniatures, all of them, but crystallizing more of semibre quality in their few square inches than any four others that could be mentioned offhand in the small number of pictures achieved by the hermit genius of Greenwich Village. He is like a latter-day Vermeer of Delft. It may be doubted if there are a hundred genuine Ryder paintings in existence today. The impressive group of 40 or so that was assembled for the Metropolitan Museum's recent memorial exhibition was made up of loans from half as many different owners, and included the four at present under consideration.

This New Range Is A Wonder For Cooking

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.



The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

Gold Medal

Glenwood

Note the two gas ovens above—one for broiling, grilling, roasting, and one for broiling, with white enamel door. The large oven below has the indicator and is heated by coal or wood. See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal. When necessary both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for roasting poultry.

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RADICALS MENACE RUSSIAN IDEALS

Prof. Samuel N. Harper Says
Present Ascendancy of the
Bolshevik Restores the Tyr-
anny of Former Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York. "Bolshevism and Tzarism are similar in their basic principle, namely the maintenance of power through the development of class antagonism and the utilization of this class antagonism in suppressing any efforts for constructive cooperation. The Bolsheviks, as represented by the Bolsheviks, today represent tyranny and suffering. They are opposed to the fundamental principles of Russian life. They represent a doctrine which cannot meet the needs of the Russian people, a doctrine of class war which is not only opposed to our own views and principles, but also to those of the Russian people."

These statements were made here by Prof. Samuel N. Harper of Chicago University, in the course of a lecture on "Russia and Reconstruction" under the auspices of the College of the City of New York and the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce.

"Prior to the Bolshevik upheaval," said Professor Harper, "the fundamental principle in the development of Russia's social structure was that of cooperation between all classes of the population. In fact, this principle was the basis for the revolutionary movement in Russia. The Tzar's Government, like the Bolsheviks, attempted to maintain its power by keeping Russia divided up into antagonistic classes."

Class Strife Encouraged

"Bolshevism also arbitrarily divides the idea of cooperative effort between the various classes, and deliberately presents as its doctrine the policy of class war and the stirring up of class struggles. We have, therefore, in Russia today, civil war of a specific kind, namely class war, produced deliberately and according to a definite program. The Bolsheviks divide the community into groups, and organize one group to suppress the other. Furthermore, these class divisions are frequently arbitrary and dictated by sheer expediency. In the Russian villages, as far as possible, the poorest peasants were established as dictators in each village. In case the peasants refused to support the Bolsheviks, other dictators were appointed."

"The cooperative principle, however, has been the fundamental idea in the development of Russia's social structure and in the growth of the revolutionary movement, and in spite of political conditions, the idea of cooperation between the various groups in Russia has been, to a large degree, realized."

"One of the most interesting illustrations in Russian life has been the local government bodies known as the Zemstvos. These provincial bodies are elected by all classes. Peasants and landlords not only sit side by side in the assemblies, but worked together in the Zemstvo activities. Similarly, during the war, the important and effective war industry committees represented, on an effective basis, all classes of the population, including workmen, manufacturers and industrial leaders."

People Are Democratic

"The Russian peasant village organization, the Commune, is in itself an effective evidence of the strength of the cooperative principle as the basis of Russian life. The Russian people are fundamentally democratic. In the villages there has been developed economic differentiation, but the peasant Commune represented the entire population of the villages, and the Commune idea was the basis of development of the cooperative societies established among the peasants, which has had such a notable growth and influence during the war and at the present time."

"Another remarkable manifestation of cooperative common action of all groups was the creation of the union of the All-Russian Zemstvo and the municipal councils, which organization assisted in the relief for the army and also for the civilian population. These All-Russian unions had the direct support and aid of the local cooperative societies in the first phases of the revolutionary movement in 1917. The motto of all these organizations was to unite the vital forces of the country."

"At the outset, the councils of workmen, peasants and soldiers represented the cooperation of all classes, and a coalition government was formed on the basis of cooperative effort with the idea of preparing for the election of a constituent assembly elected by equal suffrage. In the beginning, the Soviet idea was therefore, in itself, an expression of the cooperation of all classes toward a common objective."

"Friction and antagonism developed because of the efforts of a small though energetic group of uncompromising champions of class war—the Bolsheviks. By taking advantage of the acute economic distress, by unscrupulous attacks on the new provisional government, and by imaginative promises to the people, after eight months' work and intrigue the Bolsheviks were able, through the use of force, to secure control of the larger cities of Russia, the nerve centers of the country. Once in control, opposition, whether it be from the peasants or from other classes, was put down relentlessly and ruthlessly."

Anarchy Rampant

"The results of Bolshevism, based upon class antagonism and class hatred, and working directly against cooperative effort have brought Russia to its present chaos. The Russian

people are starving—there is no industrial production—and class war has become more and more violent, developing into anarchy and looting. In those parts of Russia where the Bolsheviks have been unable to secure control, there is constructive effort. Wherever new governments have been set up, the motto has been "Cooperative effort," with the aim of securing a constituent assembly representing all Russia, as opposed to Bolshevik dictatorship."

"In Central Russia, even under the Bolshevik régime, many peasant villages are returning to the old village life system of cooperation and common action, and eliminating the Bolshevik soviet, which have become instruments of tyranny, and the workmen are beginning to resist the Bolshevik and Soviet rule, despite the penalties attached to such resistance."

"The advocates of Bolshevism openly advocate the elimination of cooperative effort, and base their program upon class antagonism and class hatred. Trotsky, himself, just before the Bolshevik revolution, announced that Bolshevik program. He was answered by Mme. Broshkovsky, who pointed out that the idea of cooperation which Trotsky ridiculed was deeply rooted in the life and thought of the Russian people, of the peasantry particularly. In the mir, in the Zemstvo, and in the cooperative societies, Mme. Broshkovsky represents Russian idealism, which aims to benefit the people of Russia through cooperative effort. Trotsky seeks to promote the so-called internationalism based upon class hatred and class war."

Bolshevism Destruction

Industry and Homes Ruined in Russia, Says Dr. Wilbur Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois. Bolshevism means destruction, said Dr. Wilbur E. Post of Chicago, who recently returned from Persia, where he went as a member of the American Committee on Relief in the Near East, in discussing the Russian situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Dr. Post visited Russia and talked with various individuals about the situation in that country. The press of the United States can be of great service to the people if it will show them that Bolshevism means destruction of the home, the religious thought, the ruin of industry, of transportation and communication, he said.

Bolshevism in Russia meant to Dr. Post the establishment of a tyranny that has been maintained only under conditions of terrorism.

"Industry in Russia is destroyed. Who wants to manufacture to have it confiscated?" he continued. "Private enterprise is gone, and the public enterprise of the Bolshevik Government only 10 to 40 per cent efficient. The men won't work because they are not trained in conducting industry. "Through the village, two-thirds of the people, and in some places a greater majority, are in favor of the Allies and the restoration of peace and industry. There is a minority, chiefly of those who are wasteful of their own opportunities, lazy and unsuccessful men generally, who are anxious to have Bolshevism come, so they can confiscate the property of those who own it. One man who came from Central Russia stated that this minority prepared lists of successful men with the intention of killing them in order to get control of their property."

"There is only one way that industrial democracy can be rationally and successfully brought about, and that is through education and proper training of the people to handle industry," Dr. Post declared. "You cannot take the mass of the people and turn over to them the great industries unless they are trained in that system of management. Those changes and adjustments must be based on fairness and education."

"The leaders of Bolshevism outside of Russia present it as idealistic socialism, and in Russia the Bolsheviks promise the people who will fight with them big wages. They appeal to the jealousy of the lazy and unsuccessful man against the industrious and the successful man, with anarchy as the result."

"We must teach the people that when you bring about changes by violence our salvation depends on our maintaining peace and order and rule by the majority."

Mr. Francis to Be Heard

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. The Senate committee investigating radical agitation in the United States on Friday tentatively set Friday, March 7, for hearing David R. Francis, Ambassador to Russia, who recently returned from abroad. Col. Raymond Robins, of the American Red Cross, and Miss Bessie Beatty of New York, who also recently returned from Russia, will testify soon.

CUNARD LEAVES BOSTON FOR EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts. The first passenger ship of the Cunard Line to leave Boston for Europe since the latter part of 1914, the Princess Juliana, sailed on Friday at 3 p. m. bound for Liverpool, under the command of Capt. L. D. Douglas, and with about 300 passengers on board. The Princess Juliana, built in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1910, formerly was in the service of Holland between Hong Kong and San Francisco, and while at the latter port was taken over by the British Government for transport work. The cargo of the Princess Juliana consisted mostly of grain, consigned to Great Britain. The ship will go direct to Liverpool and will transport Canadian troops on the trip back, touching at Halifax, Nova Scotia.



Hugh C. Wallace

Whose nomination as Ambassador to France from the United States has been confirmed by the United States Senate

LIMIT ON USE OF FUNDS PROTESTED

Knights of Columbus Appeal
to Secretary of War of United
States From Restrictions of
the War Work Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois. The protest of the Knights of Columbus to the Secretary of War of the United States against being limited in the millions of dollars received from the joint drive of last November which they would expend in giving tobacco, chocolate, etc., free to the soldiers overseas, is published in the current issue of the New World, official organ of the archdiocese of Chicago. The argument advanced to the Secretary of War in behalf of the appeal of the Knights of Columbus is taking over the head of the Committee of Eleven, of which they form a part, was set forth in the resolution as follows:

"The board of directors of the Knights of Columbus respectfully submit that all moneys expended come from the people at large; that in the use of moneys so received and collected from its own membership, before the United drive, they had sought to interpret the wishes of the donors, with the result that a large proportion was expended for tobacco, cigarettes, candy, chocolate, hot drinks, etc., and their intention for the future is to expend moneys freely in the same way."

"Our buildings are free, our entertainments are free, our athletics are free, our stationery is free, our literature is free, our work in the hospitals, in the trains and transports is free, our entire service is free; so have been our cigarettes, candy, chocolate and hot drinks."

"Free Hand Asked
"Why must we change? Why, everything free except those little creature comforts—but the things that a visiting father or mother would bring to their boy in the service—why any restriction on the amount to be expended for this purpose, when there is no waste or extravagance in this distribution? In addition, of course, the Knights of Columbus have conducted many other activities for the physical, moral, educational and recreational welfare of the men in the service—all free. The Knights of Columbus welcome advice and constructive criticism; they make no complaint as to the activities of other societies; they claim no exclusive right to give things away, or to any other war activity. As trustees of those funds, donated for the welfare of men in the service, the Knights of Columbus deny the right of said committee and commission to restrict them in giving away the whole or any part of these funds for creature comforts."

"In prefacing the plea, the article in the New World ran in part as follows:

"Ruling Is Requested
"Shall the Knights of Columbus be allowed to continue the policy of 'Everybody welcome and everything free' to the soldiers and sailors, or be required to limit the free factor of the work to 10 per cent of their funds? This is the problem which the supreme directors of the order, meeting in Chicago last Monday and Tuesday, decided to put up to Secretary of War Baker to solve."

"The Committee of Eleven of the United War Work, under which the recent United drive of seven war effort campaigns, including the National (Roman) Catholic War Council, was held, voted recently to limit free distributions to 10 per cent of the total sum raised, of which the Knights received \$25,000,000."

"After adopting a resolution of protest, the directors wired Mr. Baker asking an appointment at which they will submit their case. In the event the Secretary of War allows the Knights of Columbus to use all their funds in free work, the work as now carried on will continue. In the event the rule of the Committee of Eleven limiting the work prevails, the directors will have to meet the emergency."

SENATE CONFIRMS WALLACE NOMINATION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The nomination of Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, Washington, to be Ambassador to France from the United States, was confirmed on Friday by the National Senate, sitting in executive session. His nomination was formally sent to the Senate by President Wilson on Wednesday.

Mr. Wallace will fill the place of William Graves Sharp, who has resigned. He was named as Ambassador by President Wilson as the latter's first official act on his home-ward trip from France. Mr. Wallace has been prominently associated with Democratic national politics in the United States over a period of years, having taken a conspicuous part in the national conventions of 1892, 1912, and 1916.

HOUSE LEADERS MAY DIVIDE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Whether the nomination of Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts for the speakership of the next House of Representatives of the United States, by the Republican caucus late on Thursday evening, was a pyrrhic victory, was being discussed on the floor of the House of Representatives and in the corridors on Friday. Mr. Gillett was not in his seat, but James R. Mann, the unsuccessful candidate, appeared early and was cheered by his colleagues.

The detracting complication faced by the Gillett forces is said to be the personnel of the Committee on Committees, which will meet next week, probably on Wednesday, and decide on the Republican membership of the various committees of the next House, the party leader and whip, and the steering committee, and recommend a revision of the rules. It was said that it had been Mr. Gillett's hope to have a committee of 17 for this purpose which should be closely in sympathy with him, but before the caucus adjourned, the state delegations announced that the Committee on Committees had been chosen, one from each state, in proportion to the Republican representation. Of the 39 named, it is said Mr. Mann controls 22, in which case he will be able to yield a great influence in the floor leadership race.

"The Boston Elevated is now under public control. At least so long as it remains under public control the car-riders should be relieved from paying any taxes on the property and facilities necessary in furnishing the transportation service. They should be equally relieved from paying any taxes on the earnings of the company, which is really only paying taxes upon the fares which they have already paid."

REED AND KOGIRMAN ACQUITTED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania. John Reed of New York, known as a "Revolutionary Socialist" and William Kogirman, a Socialist of this city, were acquitted by a jury in the Muni-

TAXING CAR-RIDERS IS CALLED UNJUST

Member of Boston Committee
Studying Elevated Situation
Disagrees With His Col-
leagues in Recommendations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts. Patrons of street railways should not be called upon to pay taxes on property and facilities necessary in furnishing transportation service, according to Bentley W. Warren, a member of the Boston municipal committee appointed by the Mayor to study the Boston Elevated Railway situation. Mr. Warren makes a minority report in which he also severely criticizes a recommendation of the majority that stockholders should be forced to forgo dividends until the system is on a paying basis.

Mr. Warren would postpone consideration of a bill in the Massachusetts Legislature which proposes to relieve car-riders of the burden of paying the subway rentals during the period that the railway is under the control of the public trustees. He says that at the end of the year the Legislature and the city will be "better able to deal in an intelligent way with the question" with the results of a full year's operation under public control before them.

"At the present time, and for many years past, not only have the taxpayers paid nothing toward the cost of service provided by the Elevated, but, on the other hand, the car-riders have been heavily taxed for the benefit of the taxpayers," Mr. Warren says. "Under the act for public control and operation of the street railway system of Boston, no change in this situation was either contemplated or authorized. Section 6 of that act provided that the trustees should fix such rates of fare as to meet the cost of the service."

"The act included in the cost of service, among other items, taxes, rentals and other expenditures, which under the laws of the Commonwealth, might be properly chargeable against income or surplus, and dividends at the rates specified in the statute. Thus far there is no evidence that the trustees will not be able, at any rate after their first year of operation, to meet the entire cost of service as defined in the statute, including the direct and indirect taxes levied upon the passengers for the benefit of other taxpayers."

"All the car-riders on the Boston Elevated system, so far as they are liable to taxation under the laws of the Commonwealth, pay their taxes at the same rate as do such other taxpayers as ride through the streets in automobiles, or who use the streets for transportation of merchandise in heavy trucks. Is there any reason why the car-riders, in addition to paying their own taxes, should also be called upon to contribute money in order to maintain the highways in good condition for the use of automobile and motor-truck owners? It may be reasonable that the car-riders should maintain the rails on which the cars are operated, although no other user of the highways in Boston makes even this much of a special contribution."

"Probably three-quarters of the motor vehicles in Massachusetts are operated more or less during the year upon the streets of Boston. Probably more than three-quarters of the street maintenance expense of that city is now caused by such motor vehicles. Not one cent, however, of the absurdly inadequate license fees paid for these motor vehicles reaches the treasury of Boston."

"The Boston Elevated is now under public control. At least so long as it remains under public control the car-riders should be relieved from paying any taxes on the property and facilities necessary in furnishing the transportation service. They should be equally relieved from paying any taxes on the earnings of the company, which is really only paying taxes upon the fares which they have already paid."

"The statement concludes by saying: 'These losses amounted to 12 per cent of the population of Italy and her colonies, equaling the percentage of losses of France. The Italian Navy lost eight dreadnaughts, eight submarines and 25 smaller ships. Italy lost \$80,000 tons of merchant shipping, or 57.5 per cent of her total tonnage. Her total money output was 2,800,000,000 lire, figuring exchange at par.'

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FRENCH FIGURES ON LOSSES OF WAR

Budget Committee Declares the
Allies Should Pool Expenses
of War—Italian Losses Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

PARIS, France (Friday). After a long discussion of the financial position of France, as revealed by a compilation of her war damages and otherwise, the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies last night reached the conclusion that the urgent question of meeting immediate payments could best be solved, not by a new issue of bank notes, which would only increase the cost of living, but through an inter-allied loan committee. The budget committee expressed itself as convinced that justice and interest alike required that the Allies pool the expenses of the war.

With regard to the proposed tax on capital, the committee held to the view that the debt owed France by the enemy should be formulated as soon as possible, and that the Peace Conference should exact a payment on account of the indemnity due to France from the Central Powers. At the same time, it was set forth, the payment of this amount would not relieve the government from the duty of carefully studying the fiscal situation and promising such new taxation as was indispensable to balance the budget, which would be not less than 18,000,000,000 francs.

These conclusions were unanimously approved by the committee and its chairman was instructed to set forth the financial situation to the Chamber at the earliest possible date.

The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has drawn up a report fixing the damages caused by the war in France, the total reaching 119,801,000,000 francs. Of this amount 96,559,000,000 francs is entailed by direct damages and 23,242,000,000 francs by indirect damage through loss of income or the impossibility of carrying on work. The largest item of direct losses embraces damages to houses and public buildings of 34,600,000,000 francs. Agricultural losses are computed at 19,221,000,000 francs, those of mines at 11,138,000,000 francs, and those to textile concerns at 3,266,000,000 francs.

Dr. Silvio Crespi, Italian Minister of Food and Transportation, has presented to the reparations committee of the Peace Conference a statement showing Italy's losses, although she entered the war 10 months after the beginning, which reads as follows:

Killed, 462,391; wounded, 953,856. Naval losses show 3169 killed and 5252 wounded. The total number of men incapacitated during the war is shown to be 4,385,487.

The statement concludes by saying: "These losses amounted to 12 per cent of the population of Italy and her colonies, equaling the percentage of losses of France. The Italian Navy lost eight dreadnaughts, eight submarines and 25 smaller ships. Italy lost \$80,000 tons of merchant shipping, or 57.5 per cent of her total tonnage. Her total money output was 2,800,000,000 lire, figuring exchange at par."

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NEW STANDARDS SET IN TEACHING

National Education Convention
in Chicago Favors League of
Nations—Respect for Proper
Authority Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois. The department of superintendence of the National Education Association, at its convention here, went on record in favor of the League of Nations and pledged the association's influence to secure the adoption of the league by the United States. Resolutions to this effect were sent to President Wilson, former President Taft and to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

The department also went on record in favor of an international commission on education that shall be an active organ in a league of free nations, whose duties, in the words of the resolution, should be to provide for a world education in the elements of democracy and citizenship, and the extension of the privilege of education to all people and to all classes. The action of the international commission was taken in response to a cable from the national council of the League of Nations now in session in Paris, which passed a resolution in favor of such a commission.

The Department of Superintendence also went on record in favor of a minimum of two years of professional training, following a four-years' course in an accredited high school for teachers in the schools of the United States. A minimum salary of \$1000 for teachers will be urged.

At the closing session of the department here on Friday the training of pupils for citizenship was discussed, and Frank S. Fosdick of Buffalo, New York, declared that school children must be taught respect for constituted authority as a remedy for the disrespect for authority which he said is undeniably sweeping over the world. It is now the teachers' opportunity, he stated, to eradicate the false idea of authority and so to instruct the child year after year that he will look upon authority as a fundamental. The influence of the teacher is wonderful, he continued, and the teacher must be a concrete example of what properly constituted authority should be in a schoolroom.

As president of the Department of Superintendence for the coming year, Supt. E. U. Graff of Indianapolis was chosen. The next annual convention will be held at Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Charlo Williams of Memphis, Tennessee, was chosen for secretary; D. J. Kelly, superintendent of schools of Birmingham, New York, first vice-president, and H. F. Johnson, superintendent of schools of Ogden, Utah, second vice-president.

ALBERT PAUL FRICKE'S TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York. His plea in bar having failed, Albert Paul Fricke's trial on the indictment charging him with treason has been set for March 25. The court has promised to expedite an appeal from its dismissal of the plea, and this will probably go direct to the United States Supreme Court.

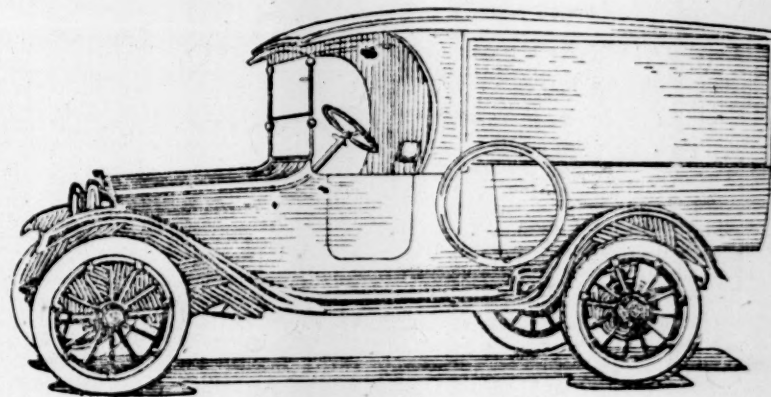
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WORKMEN SAY THEIR GRADE IS LOWERED

Pacific Coast District Boiler-makers Allege Also That They Get Less for Same Work Than Men in Other Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California.—The labor situation in the Oakland shipyards is still unsettled. E. B. Wolff, secretary, and V. C. Doanlaugh, assistant secretary, of the Boiler-makers' Union, have given a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a statement showing just what the grievances are, so far as the Boiler-makers' Union is concerned.

For shipbuilding purposes the area of the whole country is divided into six districts, one of which is known as the Pacific Coast district. In this district, according to these officials, the workmen are classified one grade lower than they are in the other districts, and accordingly receive less pay than the men doing the same work in other districts. The boiler-maker officials assert that instead of receiving an advance in pay through the findings of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, commonly known as the Macy board, as it was understood would be the case, some of the crafts affiliated with their union have been retrograded and receive less pay than formerly.

Strike Is Last Resort

It is this matter, these officials say, that they are trying to have corrected. They state that they are using the strike as a means of bringing this about, for the reason that five months' negotiation availed nothing.

The Boiler-makers' Union comprises all of the shipbuilding crafts except the machinists, woodworkers and laborers, the boiler-makers and their affiliated crafts comprising considerably more than half of the men employed in the yards. In the present strike the crafts primarily affected are as follows: (1) burners and welders; (2) drillers and reamers; (3) plate hangers, signal men and block men; (4) plate shop men and all helpers of these four crafts.

In their statement the boiler-maker officials say: "Burners are rated lower than the welders in the last Macy award, although they both received the mechanics' rating in the previous award. We can see no reason for this distinction, as both classes are mechanics and use the same tools. The burners and welders' helpers are rated as laborers at \$4.16 a day, whereas we claim that the proper classification for these men is that of mechanics' helpers at \$4.64 a day.

Classification Confused

"Drillers and tappers are recognized by the international as mechanics, and in three other districts on the Pacific Coast, and in five other districts in the United States, they are paid as mechanics. In this district, however, they are rated at \$5.44 a day, whereas we claim that they should be paid at least \$6.40. Their helpers are also rated as laborers.

"Reamers are paid \$5.44, which is the correct rating under the Macy award, but their helpers are classified as laborers instead of receiving the same rate as reamers. Men of both these classes do the same work.

"Plate hangers, although recognized as mechanics by the Macy board and the International Lodge, are rated at \$5.22 a day, whereas we claim that they should receive at least \$6.40 a day.

Demands Specified

"Plate shop men demand mechanics' rate for all operating power machinery and mechanics' rate for their helpers, as was the practice before the last Macy award. We also demand that all helpers advanced to mechanics' rate, as at present, and also that all foremen be bona fide craftsmen.

"The objection to allowing employers to classify one set of mechanics lower than another, or in any way to make classifications that will lower the standard of wages, is very apparent.

The Boiler-makers' Union decided to back up the four crafts affiliated with an agreement made on strike. The membership of the union is 6,800 and out of 3,700 who voted on the question of going out, only three opposed the strike."

Strike Called in New York

Harbor Workers to Quit Work Today Unless Order Is Changed

NEW YORK, New York.—A strike of 16,000 harbor workers, effective at 2 o'clock this afternoon, was voted yesterday by the executive council of the Marine Workers' Affiliation as a result of dissatisfaction with the award of V. Everit Macy, umpire of the National War Labor Board, granting an eight-hour day without increased wages. The council, however, consented to an offer of negotiation made by the boat owners, and named a committee to confer with the employers. It was said that in case an agreement was reached satisfactory to the marine workers, the strike order would be reconsidered.

The council telegraphed to the War Labor Board withdrawing from its consideration the union demands as they affected private boat owners of the port of New York. The workers originally submitted their entire case to the board, but while the Railroad

Administration, the Shipping Board, the army and the navy placed their part of the controversy in the board's hands, the owners of private craft, representing 60 per cent of the harbor's shipping, declined to arbitrate. The proposed strike, like its predecessor, which was ended at the request of President Wilson, would tie up the entire port, including ferry service. Meantime the Marine Workers' Affiliation has appealed to President Wilson. It sent a telegram to him, calling attention to a "critical situation existing in this port by reason of the failure of the War Labor Board to function properly in response to your cablegram of Jan. 11."

"It is our duty to inform you," the telegram continues, "that the marine workers are bitterly disappointed that the whole scheme of government wage adjustment in this port has been upset and thrown into confusion, and that the men whom we represent insist upon leaving their work in a body rather than accept an award which they feel to be a denial of justice."

The telegram recites further that "while Mr. Macy's award professes to grant the eight-hour day, in reality it does nothing of the sort, but instead it contemplates that the men shall work as long as 16 hours in one day in disregard of the federal regulations which forbid men in this responsible and dangerous calling from working more than 13 hours at a stretch."

Its Resources Exhausted

War Labor Board Cannot Go Back of Macy Decision

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—When informed yesterday of the new strike call issued for the New York harbor workers, Basil H. Manly, joint chairman of the War Labor Board, said the board had exhausted its resources in dealing with the situation. Officials think any further governmental action must be taken by the President.

"V. Everit Macy, as an umpire for the board, rendered the decision to which the workers now object," Mr. Manly said. "The board cannot go back of his decision, since the umpire was called in only when the board itself failed to reach a decision."

Holiday Order Decried

OAKLAND, California.—The East Bay shipyard workers' union have voted to work a 44-hour week only, in face of threats of discharge made by the management of the shipyards. This means that 800 men are to quit work at noon today. The shipyard management says that immediate discharge will follow any action of the men tending to break the 48-hour working week agreement prescribed under the terms of the Macy award. Approximately 3,500 members of the Boiler-makers' Union will observe the full six-day working week ultimatum of the shipyard's management, it is announced.

Strike Continues in Buenos Aires

BIENOS AIRES, Argentina.—All hope of immediately ending the harbor strike under the decree of President Frigoyen nationalizing port services passed on Thursday when both shippers and port workers decided not to renew operations under present conditions.

Shipping agents wrote to the Minister of the Interior last Tuesday, asking him to interpret certain clauses of the decree, and their letter was answered by a subsecretary. The agents notified the government on Thursday that they were unable to resume shipping until the decree was explained, until the government guaranteed shippers the right to employ anyone they wished, and until some measure to prevent boycotts had been adopted.

The workers met and resolved not to renew work under the decree until the agents changed their attitude.

SENATE PASSES WHEAT APPROPRIATION BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Administration bill appropriating \$1,000,000,000 to fulfill the government's guaranteed wheat price to the farmer for the 1919 crop, was passed at 12:30 o'clock on Friday morning by the Senate, without material amendment, and now goes to conference.

No change was made by the Senate in the House provisions for import and export restrictions, or in the limitation to June 1, 1920, of the operation of the act. Efforts to reduce the appropriation and to strike out the licensing provisions failed.

After adopting an amendment to deny benefits of the bill to growers of 1919 spring wheat, who did not grow 1918 spring wheat, the Senate reversed its action, and by a vote of 21 to 23 struck out the amendment.

The only important amendment adopted by the Senate was a rider amending the Cotton Futures Act so as to restrict speculation in cotton and give the government larger control over exchanges.

DEMAND FOR MEN FOR HIGHWAY WORK

Comparison of Conditions After the Civil War and at Present in the United States—Road-builders Meet in Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The question of the sources of unskilled labor for highway work is so important at this time that a review of conditions following the Civil War has been made recently to ascertain what may be expected within the next few years, according to Paul D. Sargent, chief engineer of the Maine Highway Commission. Mr. Sargent told the sixteenth annual convention of the American Roadbuilders Association and the ninth American Good Roads Congress at the Hotel McAlpin that although complete statistics of unemployment in 1866 are not available, it has been found that there was less unemployment then than has been commonly thought to have existed at that time. Although there was a certain stagnation of business and a conservatism immediately following the war, the most serious period of unemployment was not felt until 1880.

Questionnaires Sent Out

In order to sound the national situation on the question of unemployment, the commission sent out questionnaires to every state, asking for an estimate of the rate for common labor for 1919, 1920 and 1921, inquiry as to the sources of supply for convict labor, and information as to the number of common laborers needed for work to be done in 1919. Replies show that in 1912 the average rate paid for common labor per hour was 18 8-10 cents; it was 20 5-10 cents in 1914, 24 in 1915, 26 in 1916, 30 in 1917 and 39 in 1918. Twenty-seven states estimated the probable rate per hour for 1920 as 32 2-10 cents, a slight decline, because it is believed labor will become more plentiful.

Proposals for meeting the demand for common labor include the use of convicts, Mexican and Chinese labor and the importation of European labor. It was estimated that within 12 months 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 people would be seeking work in the United States, when the 2,000,000 men overseas have returned, and all those connected with war work have been discharged from service. It was said that public works were necessary to protect peace time labor. The construction of highways is the most important type of work and heads a list of possible openings for the unemployed. The geographical positions of highways, it was pointed out, afford employment for many men at the same time. Discharged soldiers will not want to take up this work, as they have been doing construction work for so long overseas, and by far the greater percentage of them have not been used to this work. A great demand for common labor will be felt because of the great numbers of aliens who are returning to their native countries.

Work Postponed by War

The report of Frank P. Miller of the Department of Labor emphasized that there was a great need of public improvement of public highways throughout the country, due to the fact that such work had been postponed by the pressure of war work. The adaptation of convict labor to highway construction is not only of value to the state, but is of great benefit to the convict himself, according to G. P. Coleman, State Highway Commissioner of Virginia, in an address on "Convict Labor on Highway Work," as it has been found that while engaged in such work he learns that he is instrumental to the state and often takes pride in the fact. Mr. Coleman's report stated that it has been found that greater efficiency has resulted in those states in which prisoners have been put to work. This wage, in Mr. Coleman's opinion, should not equal the amount paid for free labor, as the workers are being penalized, but should be a fair wage for the quality of the work.

Systematic Work Advised

A national highway system, to meet adequately the increasing demands on all roads throughout the country, is a vital need, according to Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, chairman of the Board of National Councilors of the National Highways Association. General du Pont said the American people were just beginning to comprehend this national need, and to realize that good roads are requisite for national highways. The most efficient means of securing road work building, in General du Pont's opinion, consists in synchronizing the work of individual political units, such as the states, towns and counties, through a national organization invested with power to plan and maintain these highways intelligently and in the most economical manner. When federal aid is given to road building, with little regard to whether such work is part of a great national highway system, usually great waste is involved, he said. Location is a most important part of road engineering, General du Pont pointed out, and therefore should be determined with all possible skill, in order to meet future demands.

Edward J. Mehren, editor of the Engineering News-Record, presented a resolution urging the importance of recalling immediately from France the three battalions of skilled technical engineers who were recruited early in the war for overseas construction work. These men, Mr. Mehren's opinion, are picked men of their profession, and are needed at home now to help in the work of highway building. This and a second resolution, which aimed to fix uniform regulations for the weights of motor trucks, were referred to the resolutions committee.

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ZONE FARE RATE PROPOSED

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STORAGE HOUSES CLEARING OUT FISH

About 7,000,000 Pounds to Be Disposed Of at Average of 10 Cents a Pound to Make Way for Spring Catch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In order to clear fish-storage houses on the shores of Massachusetts Bay of a six months' accumulation of frozen fish, estimated at 7,000,000 pounds, and make room for the spring catch, owners are shipping their holdings, consisting mostly of cod, haddock, pollock, mackerel and whiting in carload lots to many points in the eastern part of the United States, and disposing of the fish at prices which they claim do not average over 10 cents a pound at the receiving points, or practically cost.

Heavily laden fish trains are being dispatched from the Boston Fish Pier two or three times a day for interior points, where it is claimed that the fish is being sold as far as possible direct to the consumer, and that in such instances where the consignments are not bought within a reasonable time, they have been sent to local institutions free of cost.

The amount of fish in storage at the present time at this port and on Cape Cod, is said to be the largest in the history of the business, and the direct result of the plea of the Federal Food Administration last year urging fishermen and fish dealers to store every pound that could not be sold as fresh fish. Unusually large stocks of mackerel, which were brought into port early in the fall, and which did not find a ready market, were sent to the storage houses either by the dealers or by representatives of the British Government, who were heavy buyers.

The dealers claimed that the groundfish, the cod, haddock and pollock went into storage at an average cost of 6 cents a pound, and that it has cost a cent and a half more to carry the fish in storage during the past six months. As fresh fish is selling on the Boston Fish Pier at less than 10 cents a pound, there is no call whatever for the frozen product in this city at the same price, while the freight rate brings the cost of storage fish well up to 10 cents a pound at nearly all points west of Albany, New York.

With the labor situation on the local trawler fleet adjusted, and many of the little steamers taken for war purposes likely to be released by the government within the next few weeks, the largest catch of groundfish in the history of this port is expected to be landed at the Boston Fish Pier before the end of the present year. The total catch of groundfish in 1918 was close to 120,000,000 pounds, and this year it is expected to reach 150,000,000 pounds. The grand total New England catch, including that for the salt cod business which centers at Gloucester, is expected to be more than 300,000,000 pounds.

Owners of the two dozen storage plants scattered along the shores of Massachusetts Bay from Provincetown to Gloucester are therefore very anxious to clear their plants of last year's fish at any cost in order that the big 1919 catch may be conserved.

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SPAIN'S EXPULSION OF PRINCE RATIBOR

German Officials Had Regarded Spain's Exploitation as Certain After the War Made Corresponding Preparation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—There was some curiosity as to the manner in which farwell would be said to the Prince de Ratibor, the German Ambassador to Spain, and the character and extent of the parting ceremonies on the occasion of this famous diplomatist's expulsion from Spanish territory where for four years he had conducted the most daring and outrageous campaign, not only against the Entente, but against the peace and well-being of Spain and the safety of her people. He with von Stohrer, von Kalle and all the other leading officials of the embassy were directly expelled from Spain on the intimation by the Spanish Government to Berlin that they were no longer persons grate to the Court of Madrid.

After Berlin had received this intimation, and even after Madrid had received the formal acknowledgment of the same and had intimated that his passports were at the disposal of the Prince, there was some delay. The Prince, no doubt, had many matters quite outside ordinary diplomacy finally to arrange, including multitudinous ramifications of a commercial and propagandist character throughout the country, Germany having to the very last regarded the exploitation of Spain after the war as certain, and having been making all preparations accordingly, while hopes were not even abandoned after the utter military collapse of the Central Empires and the full triumph of the Allies. Consequently, the Prince had much to settle.

Pro-Germanism Unpopular

However, the time for departure came, and the Prince was bidden farewell by a few friends at the railway station, the company being by no means a distinguished one, for it has quite ceased to be the proper thing in Madrid to exhibit any Germanophile sympathies, and most of the late enthusiastic advocates of the cause of the Central Empires have gone down to the South for long vacations. It was not apparent that the King was represented in the farewell making, but the Queen sent a message to the Prince. The newspapers made slight reference to the occasion, one of them remarking that as the Prince was going and would never come back, it did not matter much now in a sense, but if he devoted the rest of his life to making amends for all the harm he had done to Spain he would still be her debtor in this respect.

The ex-Ambassador and the ambassadorial party made their journey homeward via Barcelona, and it is significant that when the Barcelona correspondent of a Madrid newspaper unwittingly reported that the Prince had arrived there in the company of a son of the Marqués de Portago, an excellent Spanish noble, the latter himself with all possible haste wrote a denial to the newspaper in question and begged that it might be printed immediately. "I have read in the newspaper which you so worthily direct," the Marqués wrote, "the news from your correspondent in Barcelona that a son of mine has arrived in that city accompanying the Prince de Ratibor, ex-Ambassador of Germany in Madrid. As the news is wholly untrue, I must correct it in the most definite manner, declaring that my son, the Count de la Morada, was actually in Barcelona but his journey there was not made on the same day as that of the ex-Ambassador, nor is he connected in any way with the stay in that city of the Prince referred to nor with any member of his family, the news being so much the stranger in that we have had nothing to do with that gentleman since 1914."

It is fitting that the Prince should at last owe his dismissal to the Count de Romanones, whom he had so viciously pursued and whose destruction he had so often planned. One of his last acts of propaganda was to cause the distribution in workshops and factories of little pamphlets containing compressed arguments against the government of the time, and the Count de Romanones, in particular. The Count himself was on more than one occasion virtually insulted by the Ambassador, whose manners on public and private occasions were sometimes of an outrageous character.

The Count has now permitted himself to make some remarks on the subject. "I appear to have been a veritable nightmare to the Prince de Ratibor," he said, "who in the most recent times went to the length of refusing to recognize me! I have been reproached for having been weak in regard to the criminal enterprises of foreign agents in our ports. What

I did was to employ the only weapons at my disposal, which unfortunately were not very effective. But if you would like to know the energetic instructions I have always given to my governors concerning spies, please ask what I did in Barcelona against the inciters there who were paid by certain embassies." Speaking to a friend who, like himself, has always been a warm supporter of the Allies, he said: "If the Germans had been the conquerors in this war, you and I would have been annihilated by the servants of the German cause, who do not forgive or forget injuries against them so easily as we do. That is the difference between the Latin culture and thought and the German culture and thought. Every day I am more Spanish, more French, and more Italian, that is more Latin—which is the only way to become a superman." We are now reminded that a message was sent from Berlin to the Ambassador giving him instructions to spend millions of pesetas to prevent the return of the Count de Romanones to power. This wireless message was intercepted by the Eiffel Tower.

German Institutions Collapse

The Prince has gone, and so falls Germany in Spain, but there is an uneasy feeling that if occasion arose it might not be very difficult to set the machinery of espionage in full swing again, and it is believed in many quarters that a demand should be made for the extradition of every German consul and official of every kind whatsoever throughout the peninsula. There have been, indeed, as already reported in The Christian Science Monitor, clear signs of a new and revised propaganda against the Entente. However, with the departure of Ratibor, this may cease. Large numbers of German institutions are collapsing. The new German Transatlantic Bank recently gave notice to two-thirds of its staff and the new Hispano-Austrian Bank, about which there was so much talk in the autumn of last year, when it was suggested that this institution had exerted a claim upon the German shipping in Spanish ports which could therefore not be seized by anybody, has been voluntarily liquidated. A great German chemical factory belonging to the eminent manufacturing firm of Bayer had been established at Barcelona, but this has been shut down.

Most of the late pro-German newspapers are now diligently engaged in turning their coats and making a conversion of their opinions with as much decency as is possible in the circumstances. They do not find it very difficult, as it is declared that most of their Spanish conductors were really Francophile and only wrote to the desires of the German embassy, because they were paid. This is, however, the kind of thing that such a class of persons might now be expected to say. It is declared that some time before the embassy shut down they made a demand for more money from the Ambassador, basing it on the increased cost of paper and the decrease in the German military operations. Just when the allied offensive was rising to its height and it was seen that the German case was hopeless, the foremost military critic on the pro-German press suddenly ceased to contribute his notes, informing his readers that he was about to take a rest and considered that to be a good opportunity, since the military events then taking place were of no importance!

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GARDEN PLANNING A CAREER FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Australians have a natural love for the open-air life, so it is not surprising that women are making horticulture their career and working in with it the artistic side, garden planning. Several years ago a class was formed at the Horticultural School at Burnley, Melbourne, in garden planning, by Miss Bertha Merfield, one of the leaders of decorative art in Australia and a member of the Mural Decorators Society in London. From knowledge gained in her studies in Australia, Paris and London, she has brought to bear an intelligent view of this side of art as applied to gardening. To her realization that the fundamentals of art are the same, whether applied to a mural decoration or to a well-designed garden, and that soil, plants, foliage, flowers, and so forth, in this case are one's pigments.

This garden-planning class has been one of the interests of the school and many students each year have received instruction and qualified in this subject. Dr. Cameron, head of the Department of Agriculture for Victoria, visited the school, saw some of the garden plans designed by past students, and made an offer to them to enter for a competition, attached to which was a substantial prize, to design the garden for the new villa residence erected for the manager of the government experimental farm at Werribee, Victoria. The offer was received with enthusiasm by the students and some excellent plans were submitted for competition which de-

termined the donor of the prize and the manager of the government farm. These plans were judged by a council of three and the prize awarded to Mrs. Edna Walling with Miss Rita Le Souef in second place.

Several of these past students are carrying out designs of their own for suburban gardens of Melbourne. They not only design the gardens but are practical gardeners as well and carry out their own designs. These women students are almost pioneers of this work and for many years there were only one or two women who followed garden planning as a career, the real pioneer in Victoria being Miss Ina Higgins, who has done some beautiful work in this branch.

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DUBLIN ALDERMAN'S VIEWS ON SINN FEIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor called at the Dublin Workmen's Association rooms recently, to ask Alderman Tom Kelly for his views on the present situation. Alderman Kelly stood with his back to the door as the representative came in asking, "Can I see Mr. Kelly?" and without moving or turning around said, "It's him you're talking to." Mr. Kelly was not inclined to be communicative, but admitted that he believed that the whole country was in favor of Sinn Féin as shown by the results of the general election. He has himself been elected by a large majority for the St. Stephen's Green division of Dublin city. "I'm a Dublin man," he said, "and have never been a member of the Labor Party." He finished by remarking that he could not give his views, adding, "Until we have a press of our own, my mouth is closed to the press."

Speaking at a meeting lately, Alderman Kelly said he believed that Ireland could be de-Angeled, but it would mean a tremendous effort. Talking of education he went on to say that as long as Trinity College was managed as it was now, and with its large revenues it was a stronghold for British power. That other stronghold, too, the Royal Dublin Society, he said, which had latterly become so degenerate that it expelled from its membership Count Plunkett, a man who was fitted to be a member of any learned society in Europe, must be either captured or destroyed by the new forces in Ireland. There was no reason why the Irish Party should not capture the latter entirely. Mr. Kelly said that when they controlled Ireland themselves, they would not tolerate such institutions as the workhouses for 48 hours, but would care for people in other ways. Ireland, he declared, must be built up from within.

SWEDISH COMMERCIAL TREATIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Scandinavia

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—The commercial treaty between Germany and Sweden, which dates from the 2d of May, 1911, has been annulled as from the beginning of 1920. The Swedish Government has declared itself ready to enter into discussions for the provisional regulation of commercial relations for the period during which the present treaty lapses until a new one is signed. It is probable that the reason why the treaty has been canceled is that in the present uncertain conditions the Swedish Government wants to be free to make a change in Swedish commercial relations, and the treaties with England, France, the United States and Russia have also been canceled.



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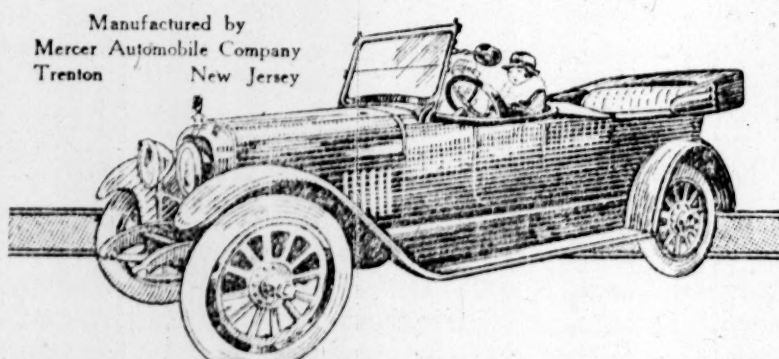
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DEPUTY TURMEL AFFAIRE IN FRANCE

Absence of Concluding Link in This and Other Treason Affaires Casts Doubts on French Investigation Methods

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The aftermath of the affaire of the Deputy Turmel has been stuff for strange speculations. Of all the affaires before the authorities, charges of treason and lesser indictments, that were dragged out to the light during the war, and with exceptional vigor at the outset of the Clemenceau premiership, none has, in its various phases, been such a strange and peculiarly pitiful thing as this. Now M. Turmel has passed away in the Santé prison and the affaire perhaps no longer troubles preparation and investigation of the case in his charge. But just before this happened there was, as already mentioned in this paper, a statement in circulation that the Deputy for Guingamp was about to make some material changes in his evidence and concerning the possession of the large quantity of Swiss notes that were accidentally discovered in his locker at the purloins of the Chamber, and his old story about the Spanish mules which he bought in Barcelona for the Italian Army might perchance have been much modified or altogether eliminated.

One of the newspapers produced a story that on Christmas eve, being then somewhat depressed, he asked to see Capt. Mangin Boquet, and told him he wished to reveal a secret, but desired a short time to think it over. He signed a declaration to this effect—though why he should make a point of signing, or should be expected to sign, a statement that he wished to make another, and was just about to do it, is not clear. He proceeded to write out his story, and according to the newspaper declaration, there was much in it about M. Caillaux. This statement came duly into the possession of the authorities. Besides this, he was alleged to have made a long verbal statement to Capt. Mangin Boquet, but subsequently was unable to sign it, and merely said to the officer that he had told all and that he, Turmel, had fully confessed. That was the bulk of the story as it was presented. It was added that Turmel and M. Caillaux had been confronted, but this statement was corrected on the following day, and it was then mentioned that somehow the word "confronted" had been written in error and it should have been "interrogated."

Bolo and Turmel

There were, however, some other evident inaccuracies in the statement which caused so much sensation, as, for example, the story of Turmel at the house of Bolo. On that occasion, in the course of the conversation Bolo is here declared to have said, pointing to a safe in the room, "That safe is not mine, but M. Caillaux's." Now this story of Bolo and Turmel chatting at home is not original, and the truth is that what Bolo really said was: "I have in this safe certain shares and securities which are at the disposal of the Republican Party and M. Caillaux." This statement is al-

ready contained in one of the Haute Cour dossiers.

Now it was only to be expected that from certain quarters there should come strong criticism of the manner in which this case has been conducted. M. Turmel was in prison for 15 months. When he was first arrested M. Ignace, now, but not then, an undersecretary and as such concerned with the management of military justice, was one of those who did not hesitate to declare that it was quite impossible that his colleague could be guilty, that apart from patriotism, he knew far too much ever to have permitted himself to be placed in such a difficulty, and that, apart from all that, he, M. Ignace, did not believe in this "preventive arrest" business, as it was called, which was a serious menace to the law and to individual liberty. However, when long afterward it was suggested to him that it was well that M. Turmel should be set provisionally at liberty, he is said by these critics to have shrugged his shoulders and asked what more they could really do in such a case than had been done.

No Concluding Link

It has now recently been stated that Turmel, in the course of the investigation into his case, gave no fewer than nine different versions of the way in which those Swiss notes came into his possession, and that it was shown that not one of these explanations was based on any known or ascertainable facts, this, of course, being so much to the disadvantage of the accused. But, on the other hand, if the defense was curiously uncertain and weak, it is urged that the prosecution was in a like plight, for that Capt. Mangin Boquet had not in his dossier a single witness who could show in any positive way that Turmel was guilty of the charge against him.

A most recent revelation is that, in the last days of Turmel, Capt. Mangin Boquet thought he had found the key for which he looked, and that it was provided by two documents which had been supplied by the counter-espionage department and which seemed to show conclusively that the deputy was guilty of treason. He took them to the Santé, and showed them to the inculcated, believing that here was crushing evidence of the treason without the shadow of an extenuating circumstance. Turmel burst into tears, and, protesting his innocence, swore that never in his life had he met the

personage indicated at the place named. His attitude and the manner in which he made his statements—these points always being closely watched on such occasions—were such that, despite his own previous certainty, Capt. Mangin Boquet now came to have doubts. He sent Commissioner Darrou on an inquiry to a certain place, and it is said that the result was that it was established that the two documents were the fabrications of a woman who had been trying to raise a little money in this way.

M. Caillaux has vehemently protested against the statements that he was confronted with Turmel in the Santé lately (though he would have been or that he could be the subject of serious and inculcating confessions on the part of Turmel. It is agreed generally that even if there are any such confessions, it will be extremely difficult to make use of them. One authority states that what Turmel said about Caillaux and Bolo was uttered months ago, and was more concerned with the prosecution of Caillaux than his own defense, and that, for the rest, all that Turmel had stated was, in effect, that he had not told the truth.

When all is said and done, the strong impression remains that Turmel was guilty, even though the prosecution has not been able to discover where the notes to the value of 20,000 francs came from, which an usher of the chamber, M. Cousin, found in Turmel's locker on Sept. 12, 1917. But almost equally strong is the impression that the prosecutions in these treason mystery affaires have a strange and nearly universal tendency to lack the concluding link in the chain of evidence that would convince the skeptics of the guilt of the inculcated, as in such cases they should be convinced. Some ask if there is not something wrong either with the form of the accusations or the manner in which the charges are investigated, but the investigators would obviously retort that they are dealing with very clever men who would be likely to do nothing so well and so thoroughly as to cover up their tracks. Again, it is retorted that if this were so, the prosecuting authorities have the whole world and the most remarkably ample facilities for conducting their inquiries, and they ought to show better results. They seem to have made too much of small points and too often, for reasons best

known to themselves, to have wandered off on false tracks.

They must not mind in such circumstances if it is felt by many wise and patriotic people, who have no sympathy whatever with treasonmongers, that they have just been playing a game of wasting time and that if there was a certain doubt in the Turmel case, and a want of the clinching evidence, it is accentuated in both the Caillaux and Humbert affaires. Now that the war is over, the authorities might speed up these cases and increase the efficiency of their investigations—that is, if they intend to go on with them, as it is declared they do. It is said, by the way, that the counsel of Turmel do not intend to cease in their efforts to show that their men was innocent and that they intend to go on with the case through the medium of Mme. Turmel who, shortly after the arrest of her husband, was herself arrested on the charge of complicity, but was quickly set at liberty.

Various odd and more or less important points have been yielded by the situation that has arisen. There was one that as M. Turmel had not been tried and not found guilty he had to be presumed innocent by the Chamber at the end and awarded the rights of the innocent. It was a strange case, and so passes from the stage the figure of a man who, if not brilliant and not likely to aspire to the presidency of the Republic, had still much apparent merit. He had been Mayor of Loudéac, and Councillor-General when he was elected Deputy for Guingamp in 1910.

LIQUOR ACT CHANGE FAVORED BY HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A decisive victory has been gained in the Legislative Assembly of this State by a resolution in favor of a majority vote at the next local option poll, and the Premier has promised to bring down legislation in connection with the liquor question. The following is the resolution which was agreed to by the New South Wales Assembly: "That in the opinion of the House the Liquor Act should be amended for a decision by a majority vote at the next local option poll for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcohol except for religious or medicinal purposes."

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WHY AN EDUCATOR BECAME AN EXILE

Noted Russian Says He Fled Russia Because He Foresaw Destruction of All Treasures of Ancient Russian Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"Six months have already elapsed since I became a voluntary exile," says Prof. M. Rostovtzeff, Fellow of the Russian Academy of Sciences and Corresponding Fellow of the British Academy, in an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor. "Why should I—an academician and professor—have preferred the sorrowful existence of an exile to life in my native country? It was not because this life was full of hard hips, which increased day by day. In times of world war and universal revolution life is strenuous everywhere. Neither was I menaced with perishing from starvation, as were many of my relatives and friends; Bolsheviks classed professors in that category of human beings who were permitted to live, or rather to drag on, on a half-starved existence (only soldiers and Bolshevik officials are well fed in Russia nowadays). Finally I was not out of fear for my own personal safety; at such times imprisonment is not feared, and it is even doubtful whether I was in danger of it; on the contrary, by tempting me with money and power, the Bolsheviks essayed to win me over to their side.

"If at last I did leave Russia, it was because I saw the destruction of all the treasures of Russian culture accumulated during centuries, the annihilation of all that was best among cultured elements, the ruin of all I had given my lifetime to build up. To witness all this and remain silent was more than I could bear. To speak and protest—where? To whom? It is sufficiently well known that only Bolshevik papers are published in Central Russia, and the censorship is such, that compared to it that of the Tsarist regime of Germany during war time was mere child's play.

Dangers of Bolshevism

"On leaving Russia, it seemed to me, that once beyond her borders I should be able to demonstrate to other civilized nations the infinite calamity of the Bolshevik work in Russia, the atrocities of their past and present achievements, the immeasurable danger of Bolshevism to the entire civilized world. But now I see that I was mistaken, that Europe will realize the meaning of Bolshevism only when it has wrested from her one by one all her material and spiritual treasures, when people here experience what the bearers of civilization are now enduring in Russia. I know that we shall not be believed, that rather will credit be given to the Bolsheviks, who glorify themselves as the bearers of a new and higher civilization, as apostles of true democracy, real liberty, and justice.

"I see it all, and yet I still wish to tell all I know, in order that my friends and fellow workers may not approach me with knowing the truth and concealing it, with seeing the danger and remaining silent.

"Bolshevism in Russia boasts itself of accomplishing a great civilizing work, of promoting science and art, of widely spreading popular education. As far as I have watched Bolshevik activity in Russia, I assert that all this is untrue. All that the Bolsheviks have done and are still doing in Russia is to destroy what has been created by others. Of themselves they neither have created nor are capable of creating anything. They only make large grants of money presumably for the work of civilization, but these sums pass into the pockets of their adherents and disappear without leaving any trace.

"I will deal first with science and education. In Russia scientific work is centered in the Russian Academy of Sciences, in universities and various university colleges, in scientific and educational societies. What have the Bolsheviks done for these?

Bolshevik Theory

"Their attitude toward the academy was inconsistent. On the one hand, they granted sufficiently large means for its maintenance, on the other, they struck at the very roots of its existence. I do not know whether they have carried through the reform of the academy decreed at the time of my leaving Russia. If so, then the existence of the academy as a center of scientific life is drawing to a close. The reform was built upon the following basis: the academy was henceforth to be composed not of natural scientists elected by its own fellows, i. e., by the body of academicians, but of members elected by so-called 'specialists' from all parts of Russia, which means that access to the academy was to be decided by those who had never done any scientific work and had no idea of the problems and methods of scientific research. Besides this, according to the Bolshevik plan, only so-called positive science was to be represented in the academy, the entire domain of humanitarian learning being excluded as 'bourgeois.' This is to be replaced by so-called social science, i. e., by the theology of Bolshevism, its apologetics and exegesis. What that means we know perfectly well from the activities of the Moscow Bolshevik counter-academy, whose apostles preaching the new creed are such gentlemen as the well-known speculator Parvus, the no less famous Radek, and Nakhonov (Steklov), unknown to all save the relatives of those whom he has sentenced to the extreme penalty. So far the world has heard nothing of their scientific work.

"In universities the situation is still worse. So far as I know, they have been reformed upon the following basis: In order to enter the university

it is not necessary even to know how to read and write; anyone desiring to lecture is free to do so, but those only are paid who collect a sufficiently numerous audience; the university is governed by all the members of this association—professors, students, and porters—and no decision adopted by those who direct the scientific work of the institution can be enforced without the sanction of the board of porters—here as everywhere the government is intrusted to those who know least.

Schools Doomed

"Secondary schools fare still worse. They are simply doomed to extinction and only here and there drag on their pitiful and melancholy existence. The main reform introduced by the Bolsheviks into the lower schools consisted, as far as I know, in replacing the so-called 'divine law' i. e., the teaching of the fundamentals of Christianity by compulsory lessons in atheism. In order to induce the usually religious Russian working and petty bourgeois families to send their children to such schools, the Bolsheviks offer the pupils meals at school. Hence they have the alternative of becoming atheists or starving.

"There is nothing to be said concerning the work of scientific societies. The Bolsheviks grant them money with one hand, whilst destroying their members with the other. It is doubtful whether the systematic extermination of the intelligentsia which created them, tends to encourage the work of these societies.

"We are therefore faced with a vast area of ruins. Are the Bolsheviks rebuilding anything out of these remnants? Having attentively watched their activity while in Russia, and reading occasional Russian newspapers here, I may say with all truth—nothing whatever. We cannot regard as creations the Academy of Social Sciences mentioned above, nor the 'street universities' mentioned in the newspapers, which consist of knowledge imparted by means of street placards. The Bolsheviks boast that they have not destroyed museums and picture galleries. That is true. Yet how would they answer this question:—how many priceless works of art, books, and artistic collections have been destroyed and burned in thousands of country houses? Are they unaware of the countless treasures sold to various speculators and spoliators by starving bourgeois and Bolshevik plunderers? Or what quantities of artistically precious gold and silver articles have been melted into bars and buried? They accused Kerensky of having been the cause of the plundering of the Winter Palace during the Bolshevik coup d'état, because he had made it his residence. And where is Lenin living now? Is he not in the Kremlin? There the greatest monuments of Russian creative genius are concentrated; thence all the treasures of the Hermitage were transferred from Petrograd to be saved from the threatened German invasion; there stands the Historical Museum, The Kremlin is crowded with soldiers—Letts and Chinese—to whom Russian art is of no concern—it is filled with bombs and dynamite. A single spark—and Russia's greatest artistic treasures will be blown up and destroyed forever.

Gorky's Elastic Conscience

"The Bolsheviks boast that they have not abolished the theaters and that theaters are being run to the glory of Bolshevism and Bolshevism. And this also is true. Yet, while supporting the theaters, what have they done to those who nourish the theaters and art; what have they done to Russian men of letters? Russian writers are not in favor with the Bolsheviks. They are too independent and scrupulous for their art to serve them. Not all possess as elastic a conscience as Gorky, who after having been a violent antagonist of Bolshevism and Bolshevik terror suddenly became a defender of all Bolshevik actions. Those who refused to follow suit are in dire distress. Only a short while ago we read that Kuprine was imprisoned by the Bolsheviks. We know that writers like Mrejkovsky are serving in the public library to escape starvation. They have been robbed of the right to use their pen—what else is there for them to do? Literature has been robbed of the very air necessary to her existence. Freedom of thought, speech, and press is abolished. Magazines and papers are suppressed. Does not Gorky realize that this spells an end to all free creative genius and that neither hymns composed to order, nor the entire Bolshevik fiction will be capable of retaining Russian literature on the lofty heights, whither she

was raised by liberty of speech and thought?

"It is more difficult to annihilate plastic arts. A Repine or a Somov cannot be forbidden to paint pictures. Yet even here Bolshevism is attempting to use all the means in its power. As in the lower schools the Bolsheviks have introduced compulsory lessons in atheism and Bolshevism, so in art schools there is compulsory study of futurism. Only futurists are allowed to decorate the cities upon Bolshevik festivals. They alone, the spoilt children of Bolshevism, are well fed and rich.

"In a word, we are everywhere confronted with the same picture. Everywhere dogma and violence reign supreme. Dogma never was creative, destruction follows in its steps. Life and creative power thrive only in an atmosphere of freedom. But liberty is the greatest enemy of Bolshevism. Its Alpha and Omega are compulsory labor, the bondage of superiors to inferiors. Its ideal is general abasement and blunt rancorous despair incapable of resistance.

"Bolshevik culture does not and cannot exist. Culture cannot be bought by money; she requires a different atmosphere and different men. Without right, truth, and liberty there is no culture."

CANADA'S PROBLEM OF ALIEN ENEMIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—In moving and seconding the reply to the speech from the throne in the upper chamber, both Senator W. N. Bennett and Senator Bradbury, the mover and secondor respectively, referred to the alien enemy problem facing Canada. The former remarked that Canada was now suffering from the consequences of having thrown down all barriers against aliens, but from the mistakes of the past she would learn wisdom for the future. The motto of Canada as regards immigration must be, not quantity but quality. Senator Bradbury, adopting the same tone, said that all enemy aliens should be excluded from Canada, and that her doors should be opened only to the members of those nations who had been our allies in the war. Referring to the Franchise Act giving women the vote and enabling them to sit in Parliament, Senator Bradbury declared that women of alien enemy extraction should not be placed on the same status as women of Canadian and British birth.

Canadian Debate on Address
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—On the opening night of the debate on the address both the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, and the newly appointed leader of the opposition, Mr. D. D. McKenzie, took part. The acting Premier dealt shortly with the war and the Peace Conference, which is now in progress. He pointed to the part which Canada had played in the war both at the front and in the way of munitions. He outlined the government's program, which included the outlay of vast sums of money which would make for the employment of every man in Canada. Referring to the olive branch which had been held out to the Liberal members of the Unionist government to return to their old fold, Sir Thomas said that he did not think that this would result in any defection from the government's side of the House. The problems at the present moment were too vast to allow of the consideration of mere party politics. Earlier in the debate Mr. D. D. McKenzie in the course of a not unfriendly speech offered some mild criticism of the government's program, especially regarding the Department of the Soldiers Civil Reestablishment. Referring to the question of public health he pointed out that the provinces at present dealt with such questions and he uttered the fear that the government's measure might result in a conflict of authority. Mr. McKenzie's invitation to the Liberal Unionists on the government's side of the House to come back was uttered in the following language: "The war is over, the light is in the window for you, the latchstring is on the outside, and you are welcome."

FARMER BUYS AEROPLANE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
AYLESBURY, Saskatchewan.—A prosperous young farmer with three automobiles and one of the finest farm homes in the Province is the first man in Saskatchewan to purchase an airplane, having placed his order for a \$5000 two-seater craft.

FRENCH ACADEMY NEEDS SECRETARY

Appointment a Troublesome Task as No Two Members Would Agree on Other's Choice

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Six years ago or thereabouts the Académie Française had a perplexing task to fulfill, and now the same duty falls upon it again, this being to elect a permanent secretary in place of M. Etienne Lamy, who had fulfilled this office since 1913. It is, indeed, a troublesome business, and while it must be performed quickly, it is by no means easy to guess even a group of two or three of the members of the company from whom the new secretary—who holds the office for life—may be drawn. Perhaps no two members of the Academy would ever be agreed as to what constitutes a good secretary. M. Etienne Lamy pleased the members well. He was a good secretary. Nobody would have found fault with him, and there were praises for his annual dissertation on the awards of the Academy which he gave at his last attendance under the cupola, the lecture being carefully noted in this paper at the time.

When M. Lamy gave up politics he turned to literature, and a remarkable article of his in one of the reviews created such a strong impression that M. Hippolyte Taine, on reading it, declared that if the author were to present himself before the Academy for election he would have his vote. And in due course, having published many works that were much discussed, he was elected. He was a highly conscientious man, and during the war, having in his youth done his soldiering, put on the simple uniform again and accomplished some useful administrative work in connection with aviation, in which he was keenly interested. His friend, M. Gaston Deschamps, writes of him that "his work is from one end to the other the testament of an honest man and a good Frenchman."

M. Lamy's Repute

But there is no harm in saying that with all his splendid qualities M.

Etienne Lamy was after all not an ideal secretary of the Academy, even according to almost anyone's standard. No doubt the absolute ideal is impossible or very nearly so. One of the chief duties of the secretary is to wade his way through the flood of works that are submitted to the Academy for the favor of its 150 prizes a year, which excite so much comment in these days, and then afterwards, when the selections have been made, to justify them in an annual report read by him to the Academy. This report is, or should be, one of the events of the year, a summary or smooth reflection, perhaps, on the literary situation of France or some of its features.

Much, then, depends on the style of the report. It is nearly a rule that most, if not all, of the works that have been awarded prizes should somehow be mentioned in it, even granting that with the Academy awards numerous as they are in these days, this is a formidable business. But it might be done. M. Etienne Lamy, however, perhaps not without reason, seemed rather to treat the awards with contempt after they had been made, and at the last meeting of the Academy that he attended, when he read his report he actually, as was remarked at the time, only mentioned two of the works that had won prizes. This was generally said that his addresses abounded too much in moral and religious exhortations and that in this way he lost sight of his subject.

The Ideal—M. Boissier

In that last address he left French literature to look after itself while, as it were, he went for an exploration among the old cathedrals that had suffered in the war. Of secretaries in modern times it is generally remarked that there was none so good as M. Gaston Boissier, who simply reveled in his duties, and when it came to the annual report, did contrive to mention all the prizes, or nearly all, and flavored his mentioning—which were otherwise dry work—with humor, tact, and a pretty play of ideas upon the various subjects. The Academy now says that it would like to find a new permanent secretary as little exclusive as M. Gaston Boissier was and as liberal and amusing.

There is a history of the Academy, and it is written by M. Duclos, who himself was secretary from 1755 to 1772, that it is sometimes difficult in a

literary company like this to find any one who is quite suited to the office and whom it suits, and that those who would like the office only accept it upon the entreaties of their friends, because so far there was no case on record of its having been awarded to any of those who had asked for it. Times have changed, and perhaps today the one who was anxious for the office would not find a means of letting it be known. He would proceed by suggestion and maneuver until it was offered to him, perhaps, and so in this respect there will be some pretty play in Paris on from now. Once upon a time, far back in the Eighteenth Century, the King owed the Academy a little matter of 33,000 livres and the affair was compromised by an arrangement to pay an annual pension of 1200 livres to the permanent secretary, who was also given a lodging in the Louvre. At the present time the secretary has emoluments to the extent of 6000 francs and quarters in the Institute. However, the secretary has far more to do and is a much more responsible personage than in the olden days when he was merely a keeper of the registers and papers of the corporation.

FAVORING A JEWISH PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Practically the whole of world Jewry is united in the demand that the Peace Conference shall place Palestine within its historic boundaries under such political, administrative and economic conditions as will secure its development into a Jewish commonwealth. In order to make this sentiment as effective as possible, democratic organizations have been formed, and Jewish national councils or Jewish congresses held in every part of the world inhabited by large numbers of Jews. They have been held in the United States of America as well as in Palestine, Salonika, Tzcho-Slovakia, Ukraina, Russia, Poland, German Austria, Bukowina, and Eastern Galicia. The Jews of Great Britain are overwhelmingly in favor of a Jewish Palestine, as shown by the resolutions of over 150 organizations. The Jewish congresses of the United States and of Tzcho-Slovakia have in addition expressed the desire that Palestine shall be placed by the Peace Conference under a British trusteeship.

BUSINESS NEEDS AND CANADA'S WELFARE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—"Thought as Applied to Business" was the subject of an address delivered by the Hon. Frank Carrel, a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, before the Electrical Association in Montreal. Mr. Carrel asked whether the business men of Canada were taking sufficient interest in the big questions of the day, which meant much for the settlement of future problems. The most important concern for the next decade, he said, was not detailed business but that of public affairs. The war had changed the mentality and viewpoint of twenty millions of men throughout the world and a communistic spirit of dealing with big things has grown up amongst the men who had faced the enemy. It was absolutely essential that differences between capital and labor be adjusted and harmonious cooperation secured. Another difficulty to be met was the housing problem and some big concerns were taking hold of this in a truly communistic spirit. Other problems were honest civic administration and the development of Canada's natural resources and proper national, provincial and municipal administration.

"I have been overseas and met our men in the fighting lines," said Mr. Carrel. "I can tell you that our men coming back will not tolerate dishonest or corrupt politics. They will return with a greater patriotic pride in Canada than ever before."

Mr. Carrel said that many Canadian concerns had been financed on watered stock which made the earning of great profits necessary, while American concerns coming to Canada had started on a solid financial foundation and earned real money on real investment instead of having to earn money on promoter's stock which did not mean money. If Canadian industry was to prosper it must be launched on cash, one hundred cents to the dollar, and not on paper capital. The new democracy would not tolerate this inflated system of finance and it was time for Canada to put her house in order.

—Paine's



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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

THE NORTHERN SKY FOR MARCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On March 21 the sun comes to the vernal equinox, passing from the southern to the northern side of the equator. In the almanac phrase spring begins on that date. As the sun is moving rapidly northward, the days are rapidly increasing in length. With the increase of the daylight hours over those of darkness, the earth's surface is warmed. There are two causes for the increased heat of summer. One is the increased length of day and the other and more potent still is the more direct incidence of the solar rays upon the earth.

In the latitude of the northern hemisphere, this latter cause alone makes the sun threefold more effective in June than in December. It is no wonder that many ancient peoples hailed the equinoctial sun with joy. The festival of Easter is associated with the equinox. Indeed the name is probably from the Saxon, and related to the word "East," which gives significance to the rising point of the sun. According to custom originating with the Council of Nice, Easter is to be kept on the Sunday which falls next after the first full moon following the vernal equinox. For ecclesiastical purposes, March 21 is accepted as the date of the equinox, and likewise other arbitrary definitions are made. Some of these gave rise in the last century to violent controversy as to the proper date. The method of determining Easter Day appears somewhat complicated when we read the rules for the calculation. It seems to be so entangled with "Golden Numbers," "Epacts," and "Dominical Letters" that the average person is quite content to accept without further question the day given in the almanac. The date ranges from March 22 to April 25. This year Easter falls on April 29.

With the increasing length of day the question of "daylight saving" comes to the front. In England it is already determined that March 30 shall be the date this year on which the clocks shall be set forward. The same date will hold in the United States in accordance with last year's legislation unless the Agricultural Appropriation Bill now before Congress is passed with the rider providing for the repeal of the Daylight Saving Act. The plan seemed to work so admirably last year, it is to be hoped that daylight saving may be allowed to continue.

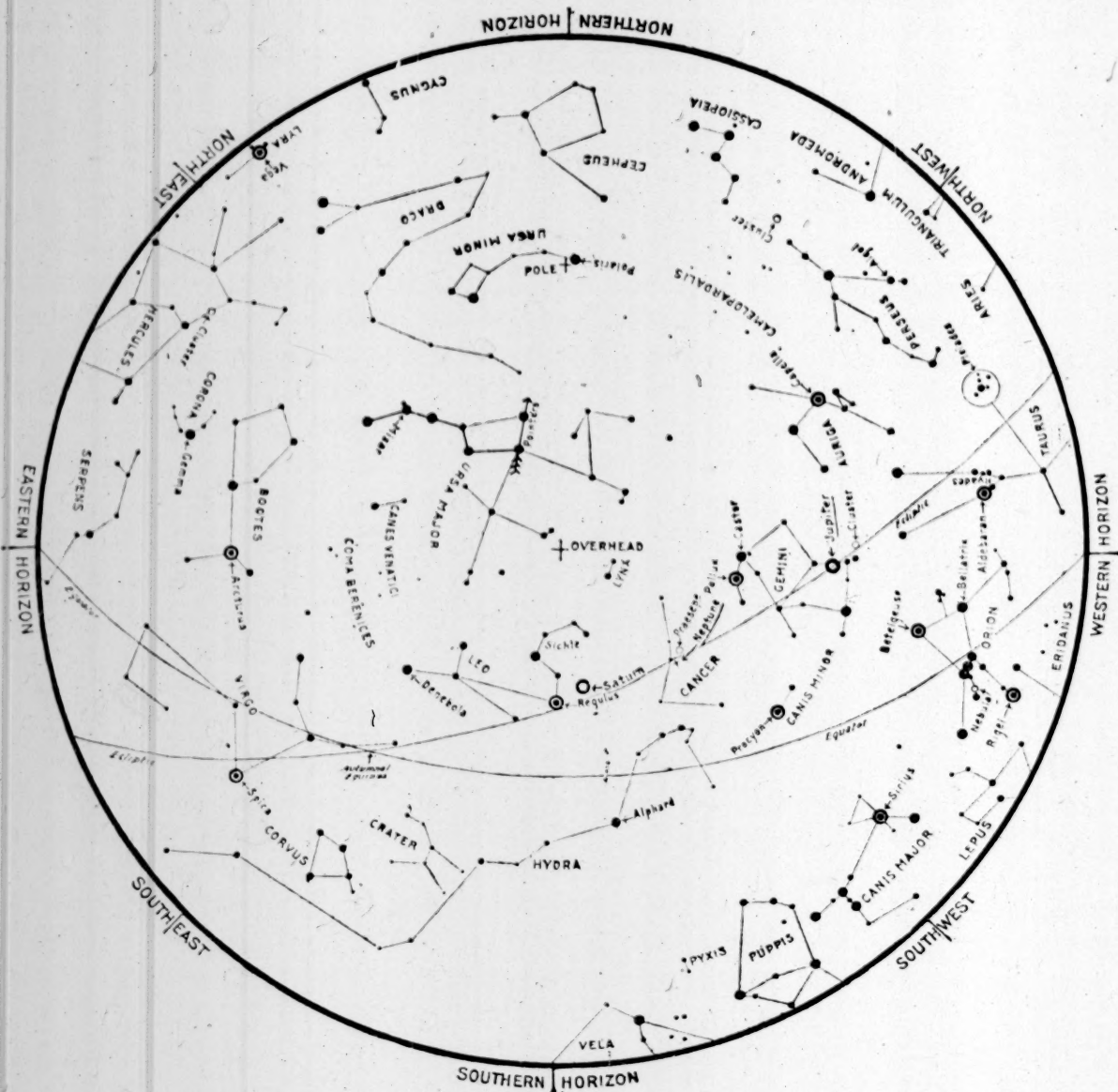
We may see now "great Orion" sloping slowly to the West. Orion with his starry belt is perhaps the best-known constellation in the sky, unless it is the Big Dipper of Ursa Major. For this reason, possibly, novelists are apt to mention it when in need of a constellation to embellish their sky of fiction. Only recently, in a popular story, the young man in the story points out Orion to his fair companion on a summer's evening. This glorious constellation will not be visible when summer comes, but that will not embarrass the story writers. Sirius, the Dog Star, is about to set, as well as Taurus with the Pleiades. In the north we have of course the same familiar circumpolar constellations seen throughout the year.

Around our pole the spiny Dragon glides, And, like a winding stream, the Bears divide.

The less and greater, who by Fate's decree Above to dive beneath the northern sea.

In the east Bootes is the most notable figure, Corona and Hercules following. In the southeast is Virgo and its brilliant star Spica with Arcturus, Denebola, and the star Cor Caroli. In Canes Venatici form the "Diamond of Virgo." Leo on the meridian now rules the starry host. Flashing in the northeast Vega, in the Lyre appears rivaling Arcturus in brightness. Eleven first-magnitude stars, with the bright planets Jupiter and Saturn, are visible at our hour of observation.

The planet Mercury will be best seen on or near March 21 when it is at eastern elongation. It will then be in the west above the sunset point.



The March evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on March 8 at 11 p. m., March 23 at 10 p. m., April 7 at 9 p. m., and April 23 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Although about as bright as Capella it will appear much fainter as it is dimmed by the sunset glow. There is no mistaking the planet Venus which shines with great splendor and with increasing brilliance in the western sky. It is by far the brightest object in the sky at the present time and sets about two hours after the sun. Jupiter in the constellation Gemini forms a diamond-shaped configuration. It reaches a stationary point on March 2. After this date it will slowly move eastward among the stars.

Saturn in the constellation Leo is still retrograding. It is visible throughout the night until nearly day-break. Mars is an evening star too low in the sunset sky for convenient observation. Uranus is a morning star. Neptune is in the constellation Cancer but cannot be seen without telescopic aid.

PLACING RETURNED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The University of Toronto has established a bureau of appointments which will interest itself chiefly in obtaining positions for the 5,000 returning university men who enlisted at various periods of the war. When the work of placing the soldiers is completed the bureau will continue and will extend its assistance to any student upon graduation. In its endeavors to assist the returned men the university has the cooperation of its alumni, who number about 10,000 and are scattered in all parts of Canada and the United States. Everything that is possible to do to make the returned university soldier comfortable and happy in his business surroundings is being done by members of the various alumni committees.

MUSIC

Music in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—There was no lack of interest in the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, given Feb. 21 and 22. The whirligig which, this season, has caused a visiting conductor after another to revolve in the orchestral orbit, brought Victor Herbert to the fore at the performance which are the subject of this review. In his capacity as "guest conductor" Mr. Herbert made a notable impression. The business of bringing out the qualities of symphonic compositions is one that is not new to this musician. He knows what he wants from the players who sit under his baton and he knows, equally, how to obtain it. He offered an effective and well-thought-out interpretation of Dvořák's "New World" symphony and was happy in the presentation of his own "Woodland" suite. Harkening to that music some people in the ranks of the listeners may have felt a mild regret that a composer possessed of so ingratiating a sense of melody and so excellent a sense of orchestral color had expended time and trouble in contributing so abundantly to the literature

of the operetta—a literature that does not number the fastidious among its devotees.

In addition to Mr. Herbert the patrons of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra were favored with a reading of Tchaikovsky's B flat minor concerto for piano by Ossip Gabrilowitch. It would be difficult to overpraise the brilliancy, the poetry, the exaltation of spirit which went to the performance of that work. The Russian artist was ecstatically acclaimed by his hearers; seldom has a pianist at these concerts deserved applause as much.

The sixth popular concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra was presented Feb. 20. It was notable as being Mr. DeLamarter's last appearance in Orchestra Hall as deputy for Mr. Stock, for the latter took up his baton again yesterday—and for the appearance of Mr. Herbert, who not

only conducted his own "Yesterthoughts" and "Punchinello," but who was moved to make an oration in which he informed the audience—that it suspected already—that the organization which had been playing his tunes was the first in all the world. Mr. DeLamarter conducted Schumann's fourth symphony, the overture to "The Bartered Bride" and some smaller items with real brilliancy and skill. He has accomplished remarkable things in the course of his tenure of office, and in accomplishing them has won the admiration of the public and according to a graceful expression of appreciation on the part of the Orchestral Association inserted in last week's programs, the gratitude of the powers who sit in the high places of the orchestral directorate.

Two concerts were provided on Sunday afternoon. Mme. Alma Gluck was heard in a vocal recital in Orchestra Hall and Silvio Scioni, one of the local pianists, interpreted a program of compositions in Kimball Hall. Mme. Gluck's popularity in this community must be a matter of happiness to that vocalist. The hall was packed to the last seat and there was much fervidness of enthusiasm on the part of those who had gathered to hear the singing. The more tranquil constituents of her program Mme. Gluck sang with charm of voice and style. She found an admirable medium in such a work as Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Rose Has Charmed the Nightingale" and in Paladilhe's "Psyche," sung as an encore, but she no longer possesses the voice or the staying power for the songs which demand dramatic intensity or excitement of mood. Moussorgsky's "Hopak" left the singer breathless.

Mr. Scioni was heard for the purpose of this notice of his art in Beethoven's andante favori and in a pastorelle and zigue by Scarlatti. These were performed with beautiful skill and with the delicacy of touch and refinement of feeling that they required. The "big" number upon the scheme of art was Busoni's transcription of the chaconne from the D minor suite for violin alone by Bach.

Music in Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Mr. Rabaud accomplished on the sixteenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season a tour de force

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SEATTLE'S CIVIC
CONSCIENCE AWAKEOrganized Labor Must Clean
House, Ejecting Bolshevik and
Anarchistic Elements, It Is
Declared, as Result of StrikeSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News OfficeSEATTLE, Washington.—The civic
conscience, roused by the narrow
escape of the city during the general
strike, is responsible for the upheaval
and ejection of anarchistic and Bol-
shevistic elements through the civic
bodies, federal and civic governments
and Minute Men, a unity in construc-
tive effort, organized labor must clean
house.Mayor Hanson refused to discuss the
situation as to reemploying strikers in
city utilities with James Duncan, sec-
retary of the Central Labor Council;
Charles W. Doyle, its business agent,
and Charles Gallant, former city light
employee and candidate for the City
Council, when they visited him a few
days after the strike was ended."Never again will such a movement
as this so-called general strike be
allowed even to start in Seattle," said
the Mayor, after the three men had
expressed a willingness to talk as tax-
payers. They had come to demand
that the Mayor reinstate city em-
ployees under the civil service. An
employee cannot be discharged with-
out cause. We had no quarrel with
laborers at the light plant or street
railway, yet you told us the city gov-
ernment could not function without
permission from the Central Labor
Council. You come down and tell the
men in the light department to quit
and leave the city in darkness, that
we can't have food except what you
prescribe; you tell us we can't have
milk except in the proportion you de-
cide to dole out to us, and all this
because a few shipyard workers have
a dispute with the government of the
United States."This will never again be tolerated.
Such a so-called general strike will
never be allowed even to start. It
didn't succeed because 95 per cent of
the people of Seattle were not sym-
pathic with it, and the remaining 5
per cent were outnumbered by the
city's police and didn't dare start any-
thing. If you expect to hold the re-
spect of this community you must
clean house and help to send to the
penitentiary the men who have been
preaching anarchy and syndicalism on
the floor of your Labor Temple for
months past."You say you broke the strike? I'll
tell you who broke it. It was the
American citizenship in Seattle—not
the Mayor nor the chief of police nor
anything else, but the citizenship of
a city you had struck prostrate and
that had never done anything but
good for you. Labor must purge itself
here and now and thoroughly, or the
movement will fall in Seattle."Members of the Steam and Operat-
ing Engineers Union, on affidavits,
have furnished information to the city
which casts doubt on the sincerity
of Ben Naumann, chairman of the gen-
eral strike committee in his impassioned
speech in the Central Labor
Council for the ejection of Bolshevik
sympathizers and I. W. W. members.
The Mayor is making an investigation.NEW YORK HARBOR
SETTLEMENT SOUGHTSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News OfficeNEW YORK, New York.—While
members of the Marine Workers Af-
filiation were considering whether
they should accept the findings
made by V. Everit Macy in the
harbor strike case, granting the
eight-hour day but withholding the
25 per cent increase in pay demanded
by the men, Frank P. Walsh, attorney
for the affiliation, was in Washington
trying to lay the plea of the men be-
fore President Wilson.Thomas Delahanty, president of the
affiliation, said he expected the men
would decide to strike, and that the
only solution of the problem was ac-
tion by President Wilson, either in
taking the harbor shipping under fed-
eral control, or in taking other sum-
mary action.MISS RANKIN ON LIST
OF LABOR SPEAKERSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News OfficeCHICAGO, Illinois.—The Chicago
Labor Party reports that Miss Jean-
nette Rankin, Representative in Con-
gress from Montana, will help their
campaign to elect the city ticket of
the Labor Party at the April election
here. Other speakers the Labor Party
lists are John H. Walker, president
of the Illinois State Federation of
Labor; Duncan McDonald, president-
elect of the federation, and Sidney
Hillman, of the Amalgamated Gar-
ment Workers.SHORTER WORKDAY
FOR WOMEN ADVISEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News OfficeCHICAGO, Illinois.—The Illinois In-
dustrial Survey Commission, appointed
under an act of the Legislature of 1917,
has submitted its report, recommend-
ing an eight-hour day and a 48-hour
week for women workers. The report
finds that employers themselves are
testifying to the value of shorter hours
of work.

The report states that the same em-

ployees produce more in an eight or
an eight-and-a-half-hour day than in
longer hours formerly worked in the
same establishment. The shorter
workday shows an output steadier and
better maintained throughout the
length of the working day. Season-
able industries working long hours, ac-
cording to the report, show a marked
drop in production early in the busy
season, while short-hour firms in the
same field show that production is
maintained or increased throughout
the busy season.LABOR DELEGATES'
DEMANDS IN FRANCEBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science MonitorPARIS, France.—M. Joughaux, sec-
retary of the Confédération Générale du
Travail, recently paid one of his week-
ly visits to M. Clemenceau, to whom
he presented a delegation of the syn-
dicates to which the workmen and
girls of the war factories who have
been thrown out of work belong. M.
Joughaux and his fellow delegates then
laid before M. Clemenceau the de-
mands of the personnel of the fac-
tories working specially for the war,
who ask for a prompt reorganization
of the work. Concerning the interna-
tional problems which the Peace Con-
ference will be called upon to deal
with, the delegation drew M. Clemenceau's
attention to the inconvenience
which would result if these questions
were dealt with entirely by officials.
M. Clemenceau recognized the truth
of these objections, and declared himself
quite willing to appeal to those par-
ticularly interested in the discussion
and solution of these questions. The
delegation, pursuing the program an-
nounced some time ago by M.
Joughaux, then demanded the immedi-
ate realization of the eight-hour work-
ing day, and also pointed out the
urgent necessity for creating an eco-
nomic national council. Upon being
assured that these reforms were
about to be realized, M. Joughaux
insisted that efficient and rapid mea-
sures should be taken by the govern-
ment to avoid the crisis caused by the
abrupt cessation of work in the fac-
tories of Paris and of the Seine de-
partment. After discussing the situa-
tion, it was decided that the govern-
ment would extend to all the women
discharged from the war factories the
indemnity which the state gives to the
women working for it, and that it
should reorganize help for unemploy-
ment ("chomage") under conditions
to be settled with the labor organiza-
tion, whilst proceeding as rapidly as
possible to the initiation of public
works. M. Loucheur has been charged
with the execution of various de-
cisions.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News OfficeCHICAGO, Illinois.—Employment
conditions in Chicago this week are
better than in any large city in the
United States, it is reported by Mark
L. Crawford, federal director of the
United States employment service
here. According to Mr. Crawford's
report, unemployment throughout the
United States totaled 340,187 for the
current week, an increase of over 18,
412 over last week. The number of
cities reporting heavy unemployment
increased from 58 to 60 per cent.

LIQUOR HOLDER FINED \$300

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News OfficeBURLINGTON, Vermont.—A fine
of \$300 and costs of court was imposed
on Francis A. Frazais of this city in
the local court following his plea of
guilty to the charge of keeping liquor
with intent to sell in a dry locality.
Mr. Frazais was given a term of proba-
tion for one year and the fine was
ordered pending until the probation
period is over.SUPERVISION OF
EMPLOYMENT URGEDDirector of Service in New York
State Sees Need of Continued
Federal Aid in Placing Men
Returned From the ServiceSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News OfficeNEW YORK, New York.—That un-
employment is increasing throughout
the country, and that retention of the
Federal Employment Service is essen-
tial to a satisfactory readjustment of
the employment situation, reducing
unrest to a minimum, was declared to
a representative of this office by Dr.
George W. Kirchwey, director of the
service in New York State.Dr. Kirchwey says that thousands
of protests have been sent to Wash-
ington urging Congress not to ad-
journ until it has made some provision
for retention of the employment serv-
ice after June 30. It is considered
probable that the Congress committee
will make some provision for a defi-
ciency appropriation to cover the
needs of the service until that date.
But it is declared that provision
should be made for its support after
that date if the employment situation
is to be met properly."Reports today from all parts of this
State strongly corroborate those we
have been receiving recently from all
parts of the country," said Dr. Kirch-
wey. "They show that a very consid-
erable amount of unrest is developing
along with the increasing unemploy-
ment in all the large centers of popu-
lation."

Early Action Imperative

"While this unrest has not taken on
a threatening form, but is as yet man-
ifesting itself, for the most part, in
strikes and threats to strike, it is ac-
companied, in many cases, by evi-
dences of a very ugly temper, an atti-
tude of irritation and discontent. If
the situation is not at the moment dis-
quieting, it is sure to become so in
the near future if unemployment con-
ditions continue to grow much worse.""The number of men employed
seems to be falling off steadily at a
time when the government is making
renewed efforts to hasten the return
and demobilization of the army. A
census of 200 firms in this city shows
that there were 87,524 employees on
the pay rolls last week. A month ago
there were 89,342; during the week
ending Dec. 24, there were 101,415.
This is a decrease of nearly 25,000 in
two months. In other words, the fig-
ures for this city show that the big
concerns are actually laying off men,
while at the same time the pool of
unemployed is being enlarged by our
returning fighters. The same thing is
true of other industrial centers all
over the country."

War Contracts Involved

"What does this laying off of men
mean? I don't think anyone can tell
exactly, because there is such a great
variety of concerns involved. The
fact that the uncertainty as to future
business is not being cleared up as
rapidly as was hoped; the delay of
Congress in passing the bill validating
the informal war contracts, in which
hundreds of millions are tied up un-
productively; and the failure of the
government to remove from many
hundreds of war plants the equipment
and raw material with which they were
stocked by the government for war
productions; these are some of the
factors in producing a general con-
dition of discouragement and hesita-tion on the part of large employers of
labor.""To discontinue, at a time like this,
the only existing governmental agency
capable of grappling with the situa-
tion, would be an act of incredible
folly."NOMINEE FOR MAYOR
AGAINST PROHIBITIONSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News OfficeCHICAGO, Illinois.—Replying to a
letter from E. J. Davis, of the Chicago
Anti-Saloon League, as to his position
on the liquor question, Robert M.
Sweitzer, Democratic nominee for
Mayor of Chicago, declares: "I am
opposed to prohibition, nationally and
locally. Had the question of national
prohibition been submitted to a refer-
endum I would have voted against it.
I am for the fullest measure of per-
sonal liberty. The wet and dry issue
in Chicago, however, under the act of
the Legislature, is solely a question
for the people to determine. No action
by a candidate for Mayor before elec-
tion, or by a Mayor after election, can
change the results of a wet or dry
Chicago, as announced by the people.
When the people express themselves
at an election, be it on April 1 or any
other time, I will follow the will of
the people."William Hale Thompson, the present
Mayor, was named by the Republicans
at the primaries here on Tuesday for
their candidate. The total vote of
Mr. Thompson was larger than the
vote for his opponents combined, giv-
ing him a plurality of 39,946. Mr.
Sweitzer received 109,175 votes, to
48,192 for his opponent, Thomas
Carey.McLay Hoynes, state's attorney, will
enter the race as an independent can-
didate. John Fitzpatrick, president of
the Chicago Federation of Labor, will
also run as a candidate for the newly
formed Independent Labor Party.

LABOR'S DEMANDS IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News OfficeQUEBEC, Quebec.—A delegation from
the Amalgamated Society of Engineers
recently waited upon the Hon. L. A.
Taschereau, provincial Minister of
Public Works and Labor. Their de-
mands briefly were as follows: A
maximum of 40 hours per week on
provincial government works; a mini-
mum rate of pay for the lowest paid
workman on government works; ex-
clusion of overtime; compulsory edu-
cation of all children up to 16 years;
free schools and free textbooks with
a gratuity to parents whose children
between the ages of 14 and 16 years
have attended school regularly; the
inauguration of an extensive building
program, including the erection of
workmen's dwellings; to relieve the
present condition of unemployment.
Other requests on the part of the de-
legation were, old-age pensions and
financial assistance to those who helped
their country by raising large families.
Consideration of the demands was
promised by the minister.LUMBER
All Kinds—
One Quality

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THEATRICAL

New York, Cort Theatre—Now
Eva & Co. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
MR. & MRS. CORBURN
Present
The Better Ole
Captain Balmford's
Comedy, with Music
Other Companies at:
BOSTON, Hollis St. Theatre—NOW
PHILADELPHIA, St. Theatre—NOW
CHICAGO, Illinois Theatre—NOW
MINNEAPOLIS, Met. Opera House—NOW

NEW YORK

PARK THEATRE, Columbus Circle, 59th
St., New York, Phone Cal. 9390.
Eva & Co. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
NOTABLE ALL-STAR REVIVAL OF
DE ROYEN & SMITH'S COMIC OPERA

ROBIN HOOD

Everything
AT THE
\$1 Hippodrome
MAT. DAILY
BEST SEATS
11-12-13
at 12

LECTURE

TREMONT TEMPLE
Tuesday Evening, March 4, 8:15
John Galsworthy
ENGLAND'S NOTED PLAYWRIGHT
AND NOVELIST
Subject: "SPECULATIONS"
DEALING WITH RECONSTRUCTION
Tickets \$2.00 to 50c Now
Mr. J. B. Pond, Lyceum Bldg., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

BOSTON SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRATonight
At 8
HENRI RABAUD, Cond.
Season ticket holders should use
tickets dated Oct. 19 at this concert
\$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and War TaxPRICES TOO HIGH,
SAYS COAL MANArthur F. Rice of New York
City Organization of Dealers
Thinks a Readjustment of
Labor and Rates Not Far OffSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News OfficeNEW YORK, New York.—Before the
New York State Coal Merchants Asso-
ciation, Arthur F. Rice, of the city
coal merchants organization, declared
that coal prices were too high, both
for the consumer and for the best
interests of the business, and that
the sooner they could be reduced to
supply the community with coal; add-
ing that where dealers were found to
be on friendly terms, business condi-
tions were best.Resolutions were adopted opposing
bills in Albany to increase the power
of the Workmen's Compensation Law
and to establish state health insurance."During the last two years every-
thing has been based on abnormal con-ditions, and we have got to find our-
selves and get back to a reasonable
standard of measurement. With two
jobs for every man, labor has had its
own way, and from that evil day when
the United States Government allowed
labor to hold a watch on legislators in
the halls of Congress and to enforce
its demands, wages have advanced to
a point which makes it impossible to
transact business on natural and rea-
sonable lines. But the law of supply
and demand is making itself felt and
will inevitably result in lower prices,
with lower wages as a concurrent re-
sult," said Mr. Rice.Organization of dealers was urged
by both retailers and wholesalers, and
price-cutting and competition were
scored. One dealer declared the se-
cret of success in the coal business
to be cooperation among merchants,
realizing their common duty to be to
supply the community with coal; add-
ing that where dealers were found to
be on friendly terms, business condi-
tions were best.Resolutions were adopted opposing
bills in Albany to increase the power
of the Workmen's Compensation Law
and to establish state health insurance.CAMPAIGN OF PUBLIC
IMPROVEMENT URGEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News OfficeCHICAGO, Illinois.—The war com-
mittee of the Union League Club of
Chicago, which devoted itself to arous-
ing the public to action during the
war, has now turned its attention to
reconstruction problems. The club
has issued 115,000 specially prepared
pamphlets, which were sent to mem-
bers of Congress, state officials,
county officials, city councils, and
other bodies in the United States,
dealing with the question of the inau-
guration of public improvements as a
means of solving the unemployment
question. The pamphlet was written
by Prof. Harold G. Moulton of the
University of Chicago. The club has
issued a pamphlet dealing with the
"Manufacturers' Wage Problem," pre-
pared by Herbert F. Perkins of the
International Harvester Company, in
which, among other things, Mr.
Perkins urges that there be no imme-
diate decline in wages.

B. Altman & Co.

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Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

An extraordinary special sale

10,000 yards of fine Cretonnes

at 68c per yard

will take place on Monday and Tuesday in the
Upholstery Department, on the Fourth FloorTHIS Sale comprises a remarkable assortment of this season's most at-
tractive Cretonnes, embracing many of the ultra-modern effects in
color and design, as well as the daintier tone-combinations appropriate for
Summer draperies, slip-covers and cottage furnishings.The low price at which these Cretonnes are offered does not begin to
represent their actual value.A Sale of Unusual Interest
to be held on Monday will offera Quantity of
Imported Hand-made
Filet Laces

(all fine meshes)

at phenomenally low prices

REAL FILET EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS

(Widths up to 4 1-2 inches)

at 95c, \$1.25, 1.60, 1.95, and 2.50 per yard

REAL FILET PICOT EDGINGS

Width 1-2 inch per yard 28c
Width 3-4 inch per yard 38cIn view of the great scarcity of imported Hand-Made filet laces of supe-
rior quality, this Sale offers an extraordinary purchasing opportunity.

(Sale on the First Floor)

The Dep't for Catalogue and Folder Merchandise

(On the Sixth Floor)

has ready for selection and immediate wear large assortment of
SPRING MERCHANDISE MARKED AT POPULAR PRICES

HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

It Will Be to Your Advantage to Be on Hand
Monday at 8:30 for the Big

FIRE SALE

OF

Women's Shoes

The Biggest Shoe Sale in Our History,
and One of the Biggest Ever Held
in New England25,000 Pairs of Women's New Spring Shoes,
Oxfords and Pumps in a great variety of styles and
leathers at

50c to \$3.95

\$2 to \$4 Below Regular Prices

The Fire Stock of the Hub Shoe Co. of 620 Atlantic Ave.,
wholesalers of fine shoes. Some of the shoes are slightly dam-
aged, but thousands of pairs are absolutely perfect. We guar-
antee them to give satisfaction. Details in Sunday Papers.Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. Beacon Street
HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.
We Give and Redeem Legal and Profit-Sharing Stamps

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDBusiness Being Rapidly Adjusted
to Peace Conditions—Stock
Market Discounting Future—
Commodity Prices Decline

There were occasional indications this week in the securities markets that business was rapidly adjusting itself to peace conditions. The sentiment among traders was more cheerful, and the general tone at times was strong. The specialties were most in demand, and the buying of these securities helped the entire market.

It is usually the habit of the securities market to discount future conditions, and many believe that this is being done now. The immediate business situation is not a propitious one, and the outlook is not what might be called favorable, but it is believed that the business world has made more rapid progress toward normal conditions than is generally known. There have been sharp declines in prices of commodities, particularly cotton, copper, and steel, and some may recede to still lower levels. However, it is pointed out that pre-war prices may never be reached for commodities as a whole, and that those who are waiting for the bottom to be reached may never be able to buy at the bottom. Prices have a habit of ascending very rapidly at times.

More Money in Circulation

It has been urged that inasmuch as there is a great deal more money in circulation than there was before the war it stands to reason that prices will continue relatively higher than they were before hostilities began. The money in circulation in the United States a decade ago amounted to \$31.72 per capita. In 1918 it was \$53.38 per capita. There are some who are holding their property for higher prices than are now prevailing, but the prospects do not favor such a course. It is believed that as a general thing prices will not go higher than the present level and the likelihood is that a considerably lower level will be reached on the average than that now prevailing. The quicker liquidation is accomplished, even at a big sacrifice, the sooner will normal conditions again prevail.

Belgian Export Credit

The \$50,000,000 Belgian export credit by American banks to a consortium of Belgian banks has been oversubscribed. It was offered to New York banking institutions at the end of last week, but out-of-town banks did not receive the circular until this week. However, applications have been pouring in, indicating considerable interest by American banks. Managers of the New York syndicate believe that when all interior banks offered participation have been heard from, the oversubscription will be very considerable.

Bankers in New York are immensely gratified over the result of this Belgian credit, as it is taken as an indication of what may be expected in similar operations likely in the future. The Belgian credit has been regarded as a "feeler" in respect of future reconstruction financing in Europe.

Ninety-Day Acceptances

The Belgian credit provides for 90-day acceptances, with the privilege of three renewals of 90 days each by American banks to the Belgian consortium, comprising about 70 important banks in that country. The National Bank of Belgium, acting for the consortium, will draw drafts from time to time, in no event for less than \$10,000,000 on each occasion, on the syndicate participants. The Guaranty Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., National Bank of Commerce, and National City Bank, as syndicate managers, have already agreed to extend \$10,000,000 to the consortium, which forms part of the syndicate commitment and which they take as participants. Drafts to the extent of the balance of the credit, \$40,000,000, are to be drawn on the syndicate participants severally, in proportion which their respective participation bears to \$40,000,000.

Proceeds of the credit are to purchase American supplies for reestablishing industrial operations in Belgium.

Based on the present prevailing discount rate at the New York Federal Reserve Bank, Belgian banks will be paying about 6 1/2 per cent at present for this accommodation.

Flurry in Money

Bankers are at a loss to understand why so much agitation should exist over what they term a slight "flurry" in money witnessed at the close of Monday's session of the New York money market. Active stock market periods always serve as a barometric influence on money rates, which is no more than natural. Just before Monday's close, the banks, it is said, had accommodated the money market freely, and when demand continued, only one institution was offering funds, for which it asked 7 and 7 1/2 per cent respectively. The amount actually placed, however, is understood to be not more than \$1,000,000. The general money market was not materially affected, as renewal rates on loans were 5 1/2 per cent and 6 1/2 per cent, depending on collateral security.

Every one realizes that the country is confronted with the task of floating another government loan, and it is not believed Wall Street will attempt to disturb the credit situation which must be bolstered up to enhance success of the flotation.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Int Corp	56	61 1/2	56
Am N. E. Corp	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Sugar	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Loco	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am H. & L. pfd	58	58 1/2	58
Am Smelters	47	47	47
Am T. & T.	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Anacostia	60 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2
Atchafalaya	92	92	92
A. G. & W. L.	100	100	100
Bald Loco	78	78	78
B. & O.	48 1/2	49	48 1/2
Beth Steel B.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Beth S. & S. pfd	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Ch. H. & P.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Cen Leather	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Cen. & Ohio	57 1/2	59	57 1/2
Chandler	124	124	124
Ch. R. & P.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Ch. R. & P. 6 1/2	68	68	68
Ch. R. & P. 7 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Chino	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Cons. Prod.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Crucible Steel	61	61 1/2	59 1/2
Cuba Cane	22	22 1/2	21 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Erie	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Gen. Motors	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Goodrich	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Int. N. M. pfd	94	94 1/2	94
Int. N. M. pfd	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Inspiration	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Kennecott	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Max Motor	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Max. Pet.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Midvale	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Mo. Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Pan. Am. Pet.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
N. Y. Central	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
No. Pacific	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Penn.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Pierces-Arrow	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Rock. Cons.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Rep. I. & Steel	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
So. Pacific	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
So. Railway	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Studebaker	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Texas Co.	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
Union Pac.	131 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2
U. S. Rubber	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2
U. S. Steel	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Utah Copper	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2
Western Union	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Westinghouse	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Wills & Co.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Total sales, \$94,000 shares.			

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
L. L. 3 1/2	93.10	93.00	93.00
L. L. 4 1/2	93.60	93.50	93.50
L. L. 5 1/2	93.20	93.10	93.10
L. L. 6 1/2	93.00	92.90	92.90
L. L. 7 1/2	92.80	92.70	92.70
L. L. 8 1/2	92.60	92.50	92.50
L. L. 9 1/2	92.40	92.30	92.30
L. L. 10 1/2	92.20	92.10	92.10

FOREIGN BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
Am. For. Secs.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am. French 5 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
City of Lyons 6 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
City of Marseilles 6 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
City of Paris 6 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
French Rep. 5 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
U. K. 5 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
U. K. 6 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U. K. 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Friday's Closing Prices

Am. Tel.	107	107	107
Am. A. Chem. com.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. A. Chem. pfd	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am. Zinc	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am. pfd	43	43	43
Arizona Copper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Atl. & W. I.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Booth Fish	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Boston Elev.	68	68	68
Boston & Me.	20	20	20
Butter & Sup.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cal. & Arizona	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Cal. & Hecla	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Copper Range	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Davis Day	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
French Rep.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Granby	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Green-Can.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
I. Credit com.	46	46	46
Mayfield Col.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Lake Copper	4	4	4
Mass. Elec. pfd	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mass. Gas	32	32	32
Mayfield Col.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Miami	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mohawk	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Old Dominion	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Oceana	48	48	48
Pond Creek	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Stewart	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Swift & Co.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
United Fruit	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
United Shoe	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
U. S. Smelting	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

*New York quotation.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 28

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Carrollton, Ga.—Louis Klein; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—Hend. Epstein, of Rothschild & Co.; Conley-Plaza; Chicago, Ill.—R. B. Agnew, of The Fair; Essex.
New York City—C. J. Reynolds, of Gimbel Bros.; Essex.
New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St. Omaha, Neb.—H. O. Huddleston and A. Perimeter; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—G. L. Appgar, of Gimbel Bros.; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—J. M. Saul; U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—L. Weinstein; Tour.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Bibo, of Frank Seder; Essex.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—O. O. Hamilton; U. S. Portland, Ore.—M. Goodman, of Goodman Bros. Shoe Co.; Tour.
Porto Rico—F. M. Ghoris; U. S. Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle, of Tuttle & Co.; Essex.
Sacramento, Cal.—E. T. Reedy, of Weinstein, Lubin & Co.; U. S.
San Francisco, Cal.—H. Grossman, of The Emporium; U. S.
San Francisco, Cal.—D. L. Aronson, of Cahn, Nibelburg & Co.; 135 Lincoln St.
San Francisco—G. W. Weeks, of Williams Marvin Co.; Tour.
San Francisco, Cal.—N. Smith; Essex.
St. John, N. B.—J. E. Kane and B. M. Langille; U. S.
St. John, N. B.—S. L. Levitz; U. S.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Vinsonhaier, of Vinsonhaier Shoe Co.; Tour.
Tampa, Fla.—S. H. Gottlieb; U. S.
Tokyo, Japan—J. A. Penner; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agent of British Purchasing Commission; Tour.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 165 Essex Street, Boston.

LOOSE-WILES
BISCUIT'S AFFAIRS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Loose-Wiles Biscuit concern last year had by far the best earnings period in its history. The contingency reserve of \$1,089,869 if added to the balance reported after taxes of \$1,053,222 makes the aggregate of profits available for stockholders \$2,143,091 or practically an even \$100,000 more than the 1917 record operating income of \$2,043,229.

Taxes made a heavy inroad upon the company, running up to \$1,237,514 compared with \$300,000 in 1917. Including taxes, earnings amount to the sum of \$3,540,705. In 1915 the company had to content itself with profits of less than \$400,000.

Until the floating debt is reduced considerably further, the directors have no intention of inaugurating dividends on the common stock. Good progress was made last year. Bank loans dropped \$2,000,000 to \$1,800,000 but it will be some time before the company is financially self-sufficient.

Long before common stock dividends can be considered the back dividends on the \$2,000,000 second preferred, in arrears four years, will have to be paid off. That sum alone amounts to date to \$560,000 or more than 10 per cent of the present \$5,200,000 working capital.

NEW YORK CURB

Friday's Market

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A. B. & C. Metal	38 1/2	40 1/2
Barnett O. & G.	98 1/2	99 1/2
Big Ledge	2 1/2	3 1/2
Ros. Wyo.	38 1/2	40 1/2
Boston & Mont.	50 1/2	51 1/2
Calabona	28 1/2	29 1/2
Calumet & Jer.	2 1/2	3 1/2
Canada Cop.	10 1/2	11 1/2
Cash Boy	5 1/2	6 1/2
Cone Arizona	1 1/2	2 1/2
Con. Copper	4 1/2	5 1/2
Cosden & Co.	8 1/2	9 1/2
Curran	12 1/2	13 1/2
Deere & Co.	24 1/2	25 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	3 1/2
General Asphalt	67 1/2	68 1/2
Gillette	129 1/2	130 1/2
Greenleaf	34 1/2	35 1/2
Goodrich Cons.	19 1/2	20 1/2
Green Monster	18 1/2	19 1/2
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	5 1/2
Hercules	24 1/2	25 1/2
Houston Oil	75 1/2	76 1/2
Howe Sound	75 1/2	76 1/2
Hudson Oil	75 1/2	76 1/2
Island Oil	75 1/2	76 1/2
Jermine Verde	12 1/2	13 1/2
Jumbo	14 1/2	15 1/2
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	6 1/2
Keystone	64 1/2	65 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	2 1/2	3 1/2
London & Co.	35 1/2	36 1/2
Magma Cop.	25 1/2	26 1/2
Libby	21 1/2	22 1/2
McKin. Dar.	46 1/2	47 1/2
Midwest Refining	24 1/2	25 1/2
Midwest Refining	15 1/2	16 1/2
Oakumque	14 1/2	15 1/2
Perfection Tire	10 1/2	11 1/2
Russell Cons.	50 1/2	51 1/2
do 6 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Saginaw Ref.	71 1/2	72 1/2
Seminole Oil	28 1/2	29 1/2
Shenandoah	28 1/2	29 1/2
Standard Motor	8 1/2	9 1/2
Stanton	5 1/2	6 1/2
Submarine Boat	11 1/2	12 1/2
Union Motors	47 1/2	48 1/2
United Motors	47 1/2	48 1/2
Unit Verde Ext.	31 1/2	32 1/2
U. S. Steam	38 1/2	39 1/2
Victoria	21 1/2	22 1/2
Wright Martin	41 1/2	42 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

STORAGE GRAIN FIGURES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—There are 223,975,560 bushels of wheat in elevators, warehouses, and grain mills according to figures compiled on Feb. 1 by the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture. These holdings, reported by 11,529 firms, are nearly three times as large as stocks held by the same firms a year ago, the actual percentage being 289.6 per cent of the 1918 stock; it is said. Other cereals reported were: Corn, 29,268,352 bushels; oats, 79,586,462 bushels; barley, 33,907,990 bushels; and rye, 27,294,290 bushels.

OHIO CITIES GAS COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York.—The Ohio Cities Gas Company and subsidiaries report for 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1918, to the stock exchange: Gross earnings, \$44,576,898; net, \$14,679,427; federal taxes, \$2,290,596; charges and depreciation, \$2,272,609; surplus, \$19,122,371; total surplus, \$53,062,882; preferred stock dividend, \$474,388; common stock dividend, \$7,260,782; common dividend in stock, \$1,750,900; surplus, \$48,577,712.

PENNSYLVANIA BELL PHONE

NEW YORK, New York.—The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania reports for the seven months ended July 31, 1918, when the government assumed control, as follows, compared with the 12 months of the previous year:

	1918	1917
Gross	\$14,297,607	\$16,205,158
Net	2,575,328	4,263,897
Interest	284,176	153,816
Dividends	1,800,000	3,959,880
Balance	391,753	410,291

CHICAGO BANKS AID BELGIUM

CHICAGO, Illinois.—James I. Bush, Chicago correspondent of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, announces that practically all Chicago banks that are members of the federal reserve system will participate in the \$50,000,000 Belgian credit. The only previous similar foreign loan participation offered Chicago banks was the French industrial credit, established Oct. 21, 1916.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 79
A quarterly dividend of two and one half per cent (two dollars and fifty cents per share), and an extra dividend of one half of one per cent (fifty cents per share), on the Company's capital stock have been declared, payable on April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1919.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

CONCERNS MAY
REENTER TEXASCompanies Ousted From State
for Law Violations Allowed to
Do Business Again If They
Have Reformed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas.—Corporations, joint stock companies and other concerns expelled from Texas for violation of the state's anti-trust laws, may return to Texas under provisions of the so-called ousted corporation law which has been passed

STRONGER CAMPAIGN AGAINST NARCOTICS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Physicians, dentists, druggists and manufacturers of dealers who sell or administer narcotic drugs are required under the new revenue bill to register and pay license taxes to revenue collectors within the next 30 days. This amendment of the Harrison Narcotic Drug Act also taxes opium, cocaine and derivatives, or medicines containing them, at the nominal rate of 1 cent an ounce and makes it illegal to sell drugs not bearing revenue stamps.

Untamped packages of the drugs in stores or elsewhere are liable to seizure, but Revenue Bureau officials said on Thursday they would allow a reasonable time for compliance with this requirement. Manufacturers, importers and wholesalers hereafter will be compelled to make monthly reports of their dealings in the drugs or in preparations containing them. These new legal provisions are regarded as important measures by which revenue officers hope to wage a much stronger campaign against narcotics than in the past.

Physicians, dentists, veterinary surgeons and others using the drugs are taxed \$3 a year for the privilege, but they will be credited with the \$1 tax under the old law. Druggists and other retail dealers are taxed \$6 a year, wholesalers \$12 and manufacturers or importers \$24.

DETROIT TO VOTE ON CAR LINE OWNERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Detroit, Mich.—As the first step in Mayor Couzens' fight against the Detroit United Railways, voters at the April 7 election will be asked to approve the issuance of \$10,000,000 in public utility bonds to begin the acquisition of a municipal street railway system including, if necessary, subways or elevated lines, as well as surface lines.

An ordinance submitting the proposition to the people has been unanimously adopted by the City Council. A three-fifths vote of the people is necessary. The action is the culmination of the city's deliberations with the Detroit United Railways during which the city's offer of \$29,653,936 for the lines within the city limits was refused.

HIGHER CHICAGO TAX SCHEDULE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Chicago, Ill.—In spite of the fact that the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency and other civic organizations opposed an increase in city tax assessments to more than \$2 on each \$100 of assessed valuation, the Chicago City Council has recommended that the assessment be increased to \$2.35. Authority from the Legislature to increase the tax rate is required before final action can be taken by the council.

Classified Advertisements

REAL ESTATE Farm Opportunities In United States

If you are interested, write to the Home-Seekers Bureau, P. O. Box 100, Washington, D. C., for information, including the state of the market, and giving full particulars about your requirements.

The Home-Seekers Bureau is not a real estate agency. Its mission is to furnish dependable data regarding land values, production, markets, climate, schools, churches, and other factors which are essential to the prospective settler.

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A 100-acre high-class estate among the mountains of California. Box 100, already developed, including 2000 acres of land, 1000 acres of which are under cultivation. The estate is situated in a beautiful valley, with a fine view of the mountains. The estate is owned by a lady, and is being sold at a low price. For more information, write to the Home-Seekers Bureau, P. O. Box 100, Washington, D. C.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

LOUIS N. PARKER ON SCHOOL MUSIC

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting of the Musical Association, Mr. Louis N. Parker delivered a lecture entitled "Provincial Memories." Mr. Parker is well known as playwright and pageant maker, but in the earlier part of his life he was director of the music in Sherborne School, and it is his experience during those years that he gave in his interesting address.

At the time when Mr. Parker went from the Royal Academy of Music to Sherborne, originally for six weeks' temporary duty, the music was supervised by the mathematical master, Mr. James Sterndale Bennett. An accomplished musician, he had lately introduced choral and instrumental music into the school, the initial effort being a Handel oratorio. By dint of inexhaustible patience and fine unquenchable enthusiasm, he did wonders with the boys, and when Mr. Parker arrived, the organization was in full working order. At first the latter had but a modest share in this part of the school work, having only to sit at the piano and thump out the parts.

The lecturer considered that in the great majority of cases teaching the piano for average boys was a waste of time and money. In his opinion the piano was the very worst medium for instilling the love of music into young people, especially when it meant half an hour's lesson a week and half an hour's practice a day during time taken from their scanty leisure.

Teach a Boy the Organ

It was much more sensible if a boy showed any liking for music to teach him the organ, for in that way he would obtain some knowledge of orchestral coloring, something of the nuances of varied tone, and he would also get at once a correct notion of the comparative time value of note signs. But if a boy had any music in him and any fragment of a voice, singing was after all the best and quickest way to awaken him to the beauty of the art. Put him in a choir and at once his interest was aroused. It increased as his own powers increased. Often his enthusiasm became awakened and his whole life was affected for good. A boy who had been a short while in a choir often spontaneously took to an instrument; he would want to know more about music apart from choral work, and so he was at least in the way to become an intelligent listener. That was possibly in Mr. Sterndale Bennett's mind when he founded the Sherborne School Musical Society, and so became the pioneer of choral music in public schools. It was a small beginning, but it grew rapidly, and concerts were soon a flourishing institution.

Mr. Parker described the stages of his career at Sherborne. When Mr. Bennett left he was put in sole charge under the title of Director of Music. He took care to proceed on the existing lines. The great idea was to make the Musical Society popular with the boys, and with that object in view he drew into his net the heads of houses, the captains of the games, and the sixth form, without much regard to their voice or ear. It became the right thing to be in the Musical Society, and the younger boys followed where their seniors led. As the strength of the choir became greater, the independent basis of the less musical members was overwhelmed; it settled into a sort of faux-bourdon, which did no harm, but rather added richness to the superincumbent harmony.

Enthusiasm for the Work

Before Mr. Parker left Sherborne, the society had given a large number of oratorios and cantatas, symphonies, overtures, etc. The only professional assistance called in was for the orchestra on state occasions, and then only when it was quite indispensable. Vocally the school relied entirely on its own resources, and it was seldom that the choir was without one good representative of each voice. Of course the performances were not perfect, or such as would have satisfied London critics. The boys made music for its own sake. Both rehearsals and performances were a joy to them, and the consequence was that all that part of the work proved a compensation for any weary hours passed in piano-forte lessons.

The lecturer said that his aim was not to turn out accomplished exponents, but listeners who, so far as was possible, had had nothing but good models set before them. Hundreds of young men were thus sent out into the world with a knowledge that there was such an art as music.

The life of a school music master made him alert; it kept him on guard against all sorts of characters. On the other hand, it had to be remembered that, for a musician who loved his art, the lack of opportunity for the total absence of anything beyond local recognition was a decided drawback to school work. If he were a composer, a cantata was his only opportunity, because it was the one thing he could get performed. He could inflict it upon his own choral society! If the school at any time did not flourish, work had to be sought outside. During his last year at Sherborne, said the lecturer, he had conducted six choral societies in the district.

This is not the only time that Mr. Parker has addressed the Musical Association on a similar subject. He spoke once before on "Music in Our Public Schools," but since an interval of 14 years has elapsed between the two papers, it may be useful to supplement the present account of a

music master's life with that which was given two years after he left Sherborne.

The Object of Music in School

In that address he says that the great object of a musician in a public school is by all means to inspire the boys with a love of music in general and with a sufficiently practical experience of it to enable them to understand any music that they may hear in later life, whether it be instrumental or vocal, sacred or secular, large or small. Above all they must be taught the difference between worthy art and unworthy. They should be convinced that there are no terrors in the highest forms of music; that there are, in fact, only two kinds of music—music which is good, and music which is not music at all. Your public school boy, he says, is the sharpest creature in the world, and the slightest symptom on your part of anything in the shape of contempt for your art will be seized upon by him at once, and will come home to roost on your own shoulders. Moreover, you must not be too narrow; you must be perfectly impartial concerning all composers, and you should certainly prepare the boy to comprehend the music of the present day. He will gravitate to what best suits him when he reaches manhood.

Give Only the Best Music

Later on Mr. Parker returns to the charge about giving the school only good music. It is a great mistake, he says, to suppose boys cannot be made to care for the great composers. If you work with enthusiasm you will very soon find that they can be made to care for no others. He adds that once or twice he had chosen some ad captandum works (cantatas of the mild and easy type) for the boys at Sherborne, and before a fortnight had elapsed he had bitterly regretted his choice. The public school boy is a wag, and he has a way of finding out the weak spots in a libretto, which would be of great service to any London critic. Boys trained on Haydn, Handel, and Mendelssohn will not be put off with mere fustian. It is thus seen that Mr. Parker holds firmly to his main points, and that the two addresses, while differing in their illustrations, only serve to reinforce the general argument. Experiments of a similar nature have been made in the public elementary schools, as, for instance, by Mr. T. C. Smith in the General Road Council School, Poplar. No doubt much might be gained by a comparison of the results obtained with primary and secondary pupils, nor is it likely that the verdict would be at all points in favor of the older and better equipped boys.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—Mr. J. L. Roberts, H. M. Inspector of Schools, of Swansea, has lately contributed an important article to the Welsh Outlook, lamenting the non-existence of a national academy of music in Wales, so renowned as a land of song, and so preeminently rich in musical talent.

"In the highest realm of musical composition," he says, "Wales has yet to confer a sovereign boon on the world; it has yet to produce a great work which the world will not willingly let die. The finished artistic beauty of the traditional Welsh airs and folk songs, and the superb excellence of Welsh hymn tunes, prove that the natural gift for creative work exists. It is opportunities for training that this latent or partially revealed talent requires. And what more fitting time for providing these opportunities can there be than the coming days of reconstruction? Art and literature have always profited by the powerful stimulus of patriotic enthusiasm which follows a triumphant war. We know of the splendor of the literature of England in the years after the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Some of the most precious possessions of English literature were written during and after the tremendous struggle with Napoleon; and in music it was after the fall of Napoleon that the finest national songs and national operas were written by Weber and others in Germany."

According to Mr. Roberts, now that there has been appointed the first Director of Music for Wales (Dr. Welford Davies), the time is opportune to start a central academy. At present the teaching in the three university colleges is quite inadequate and has no sufficient financial backing. "In each of the three colleges," he says, "music instruction at present is available only to matriculated members of the university. In order that the colleges may, pending the establishment of a national academy, render adequate service to the cause of music, it would seem desirable that some means should be devised to make instruction in music available to other students—those who wish to adopt music as a profession. At present these have to go to England for tuition. Moreover, music teaching should be given not merely to the teachers in training, but to the general body of students, not for examination purposes, but as a potent means of culture. Each student leaving the college should be able to take an intelligent and enjoyable part in the musical life of the community in which his lot will be cast. An experience of 25 years of daily work in schools has taught me that a person without a musical ear does not exist. Where each child receives steady, systematic teaching in singing from infancy an unmusical adult is unknown. This seems a rash saying; but it is based on careful observation and long experience.

"Wales needs a definite 'national school of music,'" Mr. Roberts concludes, "where students whose profession in life will be music teaching can go for training in all branches of art. Such a school should have a full

staff; to it should be sent students rich in musical gifts, with generous scholarships from our education authorities (who, with one or two exceptions, have been blind to the arts of music, painting, and sculpture), and in which while universal music should be the main study, special attention should be given to the peculiar genius of Wales in music. Such an institution should be fixed in a town where the students would have opportunities to hear good music."

Brahms owed to a musical contretemps his first introduction to Joachim, and through him to Liszt and Schumann—a contretemps which occurred while he was touring with Reményi, the Hungarian violinist. At one of their concerts the piano proved to be a semitone below concert pitch, and Brahms, knowing Reményi's dislike of tuning down his fiddle, offered to transpose the pianoforte part of

BRITISH MUSIC OF TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

It is possible to discuss whether one likes or dislikes the works of Sir Edward Elgar, and whether they have a permanent or merely a passing value, but in any case one is obliged to acknowledge that he is the most marked personality of what may be called the Victorian Era. He is not the only composer of this generation, but he is the composer in whom are to be found really distinctive characteristics, and in a certain degree, those characteristics that are representative of the English mentality.

All Sir Edward Elgar's works are written with a most perfect knowledge of the métier of music, and with a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Edward Elgar

the "Kreutzer" sonata, which he was playing from memory, a semitone up. This he did, and Joachim's admiration was aroused not only by the feat itself, but also by the great breadth and perceptive insight of the reading. His admiration for Brahms is also shown in a letter he wrote to his friend Ehrlich: "Brahms," he says, "has an altogether exceptional talent for composition, a gift which is further enhanced by the unaffected modesty of his character. His playing, too, gives every presage of a great artistic career."

Yet, if I may say so, inevitable in its precision and certainty of touch. In brief he is the most considerable musician of his age that I have ever met."

The meeting with Liszt, on the other hand, was somewhat unfortunate. It occurred at Weimar and was brought about through the kindness of Joachim, who had written to insure a welcome for Reményi and Brahms. After refusing to play his compositions to the Abbé, who had specially asked to hear them, Brahms disgraced himself still further by slumbering when the master played his own great sonata! However, his introduction to Schumann was altogether happy and proved to be one of the most important events of his life. Schumann was astonished at his wonderful playing, still more at his wonderful work, and in his famous article "New Paths," wrote, "I thought some one would appear destined to give full expression of the age in ideal form, not gradually but like Minerva in full panoply. He has now come, in his youth and vigor. He is called Johannes Brahms."

Now that through the experience of men at the front music has more than ever vindicated its position as one of the chief social factors in the life of the people, it is well to recall the opinion of M. Camille Bellaigue, who regards it as the most social and sociological of the arts. He remarks how it has always appealed strongly to apostles of the people who make social regeneration the object of their lives. In his delightful pages he recalls how many men of action have found in music both rest and a call to work. Of Luther attributing to it a wonderful moral power; of Mazzini, in a time of great depression rousing himself to renewed efforts in the battle for freedom by writing a treatise on music; of Lamennais finding consolation in musical ideas for the trouble he suffered through his love for his fellow men; of Frederick the Great building a palace of music, gathering round him all the musicians of the day, and composing marches and concertos in between his campaigns and councils with the most untiring zeal. It rests now with the state and with municipal authorities to develop satisfactory schemes for the musical education of the people, and for providing them with that deep refreshment which music has to offer.

constant pre-occupation to maintain music at a very high level of dignity. It might almost be said that it is this too constant care which occasionally imparts to his style a certain stiffness and to his compositions something approaching heaviness of development, but notwithstanding this, works such as "The Dream of Gerontius," the two symphonies, the "Variations Symphoniques," have justly merited the consideration of musicians outside of England.

Sir Edward Elgar's place in the history of modern English music falls under three distinct headings: In the first place he has been able to adapt most successfully classical forms to English taste; in the second, he has succeeded in imposing his works and his name on the Continent and in proving the possibility of existence of English music; and finally he has, by his example in the dignity and elevation of his compositions, encouraged the younger generation in the field where really English music should flourish.

Even in Germany, where, more than anywhere else, disdain has been, and is, the prevailing note of comment regarding English art, it has been recognized that Sir Edward Elgar was a man with whom musical Europe had to count.

Free From German Domination

In addition to this composer, the Victorian Era offers some others who are not devoid of merit, but whose works are not capable of aiding in anything like the same degree the diffusion, either today or later, of the British musical spirit.

Also, the Victorian generation was free from the point of view of music entirely under the control of the Leipzig rules or those of Frankfurt or Dresden. It is only with the advent of Sir Edward Elgar that English music has taken a road leading to a daily increasing independence of inspiration and of profitable freedom.

Three composers, who, by their age, by the nature of their compositions, and by their tendencies, may be considered as marking the transition between the Victorian Era and what may be called the young English school, are Mr. Granville Bantock, Mr. Joseph Holbrooke and Mr. Ralph Vaughan Williams.

Mr. Granville Bantock, though he has conserved in such works as "Omar Khayyam," for example, a pronounced taste for works of broad proportions and well-defined lines, has at the same time introduced into English music certain leanings toward an egotism of a nature beneficial to the vision of the composer. The circumference of a somewhat wandering life between the young English school and contact with works which were by no means uniquely those taught in English musical schools and institutions. An inborn taste directed Mr. Bantock toward the East, and more particularly China. He did not find

there all those orchestral suggestions and all the variegated impressionism that Russian musicians or Claude Debussy have discovered there, but he found a new coloring which has given fresher tonalities to British music.

Excess of Production

It may be said with truth that the characteristic that has most lowered the quality of English music during the last 50 years, apart from those reasons already enumerated, has been a too great facility, an excess of production, which of necessity has brought into play simple formulas rather than real inspiration. One example alone suffices in order to show how the best gifts may be spoiled through occasionally not knowing when to stop writing; that example is Mr. Joseph Holbrooke.

It is scarcely possible to be more gifted than Mr. Holbrooke; no composer knows his métier better than he does, whether it is a question of chamber or orchestral music, for all that Mr. Holbrooke writes gives evidence of a man who is complete master of his work; but it is to be regretted that he appears to be unable to limit his output. He writes like a rolling torrent which has no discernment for the good or the bad, the rare or the common.

However, Mr. Holbrooke was at the moment of the development of English music a man whose mentality was absolutely necessary, for his weaknesses are merely the consequences of a quality, the need of which was plainly evident in English music—curiosity. Mr. Holbrooke has not contented himself with suggestions from classic art, for with avidity he has examined, studied and listened to works of the most diverse nature. A little calm and repose would have assured to Mr. Holbrooke the complete assimilation of the results of his curiosity. But if he had been calmer he would not have been so curious, and here we have a vicious circle which has no exit. Nevertheless, when one has the courage to make a choice from the abundant works of Mr. Holbrooke, the effort is rewarded, for the melodies on the poems of Edgar Poe, the clarinet quintet in D minor, the symphonic suite, "Queen Mab," and, above all, one of his latest works, a quintet entitled "Impressions," show Mr. Holbrooke to be a composer who is turn by turn grave and pleasing, full of grandeur and charm, and a personality at once attractive and disconcerting.

Vaughan Williams' Career

War has interrupted the career of Mr. Vaughan Williams at a particularly precious time when he was beginning to feel his own strength; it is sincerely to be hoped that the experiences of the military life that he is now leading will result in a renewal of inspiration, for in Mr. Vaughan Williams England possesses an engaging and powerful talent which has by no means yet done all that it is capable of doing.

After having successfully worked in England, Germany and in France (in this latter country under the most advanced composer of his generation, M. Maurice Ravel), Mr. Vaughan Williams has compared the various schools of instruction, and their diverse tendencies, and found his own in the study of folk music, to which he has attached himself with ardor and taste. On such varied studies, comprising modern music as well as English popular music, Mr. Vaughan Williams has nourished a nature that is both delicate and robust, and from every point of view profoundly English. Works of the breadth and sureness of "Sea Symphony" or of the "London Symphony" show that ambition is justified in this young composer, and in his smaller works he has given proof of an inspiration, a sense of proportion, which places him in the first rank of English musical art. His little suite of melodies for the piano, voice and stringed quartet, "On Wenlock Edge," and his "Phantasy Quintet" are amongst the most remarkable of English artistic productions of the last few years. In "On Wenlock Edge" particularly, he has succeeded in combining admirably the resources of modern compositions, his knowledge of folklore, his deeply English nature, and from this mélange has been produced a work which possesses all the attraction of modernity and all the characteristics of popular and traditional music.

OPERA "FEDORA" BY CHICAGO COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Artistic toleration and artistic curiosity—what qualities better than these can a community have to make it wax strong in self-expression? Plainly they are qualities which belong to the community of Chicago, Illinois, in so far as the Chicago Opera Company, visiting New York at the Lexington Theater, represents it.

Nothing in the world but a spirit of good-natured toleration and an irrepressible curiosity can explain the repertory which that community has permitted its opera manager, Mr. Campanini, to get together for its entertainment. The Chicago musical public, New Yorkers must have come to believe, is little concerned with historic musical judgments, and is bent on making up its own mind as to the relative value of the works in the opera library, regardless of what the public of any city to the eastward of it, whether a day's journey or ten days' journey distant, may think.

Operas which the musical wisdom of New York long ago relegated to the limbo of forgotten things, have been persistently brought out in the

course of Mr. Campanini's five weeks' ministrations here; and more of the same kind are suitably promised for next season. They are not always produced under circumstances of thorough preparation, yet they are always done enthusiastically and as a rule they seem to have a refreshing effect upon Lexington audiences. An opera of such a kind, brought out on the evening of Feb. 25, received a tolerant and curious attention that would have done credit, truly, to a Chicago gathering. It was "Fedora," libretto after Sardou by Colautti, music by Gior-dano. It was presented with Miss Dorothy Jardou, a soprano new to the grand opera stage, in the title rôle; with Mr. Dolci, a tenor whose acclaim grows with each appearance, in the chief masculine rôle; and with Mr. Polacco, a conductor rather famous for his championship of neglected composers, directing the music.

An Opera for Principals

These three artists are the persons most worthy of mention. The others who took part had so little of first-rate importance to do that they hardly deserve having note made of them. For the opera "Fedora," from the singing standpoint, is for the most part a duet of the soprano and tenor voices; from the acting standpoint, it is carried on between heroine and hero, each taking turns at asking and answering disagreeable and incriminating questions; from the accompanying standpoint, it is a symphonic poem, with the orchestra busily chattering upon proceedings, like a gossip sitting in a window and discussing passers-by.

To name some of the secondary artists: Mme. Namara took the character of Olga, who is to Fedora somewhat the same sort of solicitous friend that Musetta is to Mimi in "Böhème," only without Musetta's inspiration about the muff in the final tragic scene. Mr. Stracciari impersonated de Sirix, who, whether in evening clothes at Fedora's house in Paris or in bicycle costume at her villa in Switzerland, perforce looks and behaves the diplomatist and the man of high political position. Mr. Huberdeau figured as Grech, who, being a Sardou agent of police, must have a grand manner than your ordinary melodramatic detective. Frank St. Leger acted the part of the pianist, who bows to everybody at Fedora's reception, speaks to nobody and conveniently amuses the guests, by gathering them around the piano at the back of the salon and playing them a nocturne, or something in that line, while Fedora and Loris at the front of the room have one of their question and answer encounters.

A Brilliant Performance

The performance can be called one of the brilliant successes of the Chicago company's season, not because Gior-dano's opera is of any importance, for it is not; but because the audience enjoyed itself so well. And if the people attending a representation of opera are alert and happy the whole evening through, what particular difference does it make, whether the bill is a favorite piece, or nothing but "Gismonde," or "Céopâtre," or "Fedora," or "Bélshazzar"? The new singer, Miss Jardou, made the evening especially interesting. As an American soprano, having an opportunity in her own country to make her first grand opera appearance in a leading rôle, she was in a rare and fortunate position. As a performer in musical comedy being promoted to a higher field, she was at an important turning in her career. She did very well, indeed, as a singer and she won, with her deep-toned, sonorous and rich voice, the approval of the house. She showed herself inexperienced as a tragic actress, but she characterized Fedora with a steadiness and a poise that promised well for by and by. The tenor also helped to make the evening pleasurable by singing which, if it had but a trifle more of style and intelligence, might be called great. Mr. Dolci has an agreeable voice, and he controls it, as far as mere tone goes, with great skill.

Two things at least those will always remember who have attended a performance of Gior-dano's "Fedora." One is the piano, which is such an extraordinarily appropriate musical accessory to the action in the reception scene; and the other is de Sirix's bicycle, which unmistakably puts upon the work its date.

GOUNOD'S "MIREILLE" AT METROPOLITAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Mireille," opera by Gounod, libretto by Barbier and Carré. Presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, with Pierre Monteux conducting; evening of Feb. 28, 1919. The cast: Mireille Maria Barrientos Vincent Charles Hackett Ramon Leon Rothier Ambroise Paolo Ananian Tavenne Karlheinz Howard Quince Clarence M. Whitehead Andronico Raymond Delanoue

This opera was followed by the pantomime ballet, "Petrochka," with Mmes. Zinaida and Lina, and with Mr. Little and Barik dancing, and with Mr. Monteux conducting.

NEW YORK, New York.—"Mireille" turns out, upon performance, to be particularly well suited to the present policies, necessities, whims, and what not of the Metropolitan Opera management for at least two reasons: First, it provides in one of its scenes an architectural background for an ecclesiastical procession. And ecclesiastical processions, pageants, ceremonials and symbols, he is noted, have entered rather regularly of late as a decorative element into the productions and revivals of the Broadway house.

Second, it gives opportunity through-out the unfolding of its romantic

and pathetic story, as treated musically by Gounod, for brilliant flights of coloratura soprano singing. And coloratura singing, he is remembered, is a branch of art which Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan director, must vainly cultivate, if he hopes to satisfy the demands of conservative subscribers, live up to his schooling as an Italian impresario and meet the competition of rival opera-givers.

The libretto of Barbier and Carré, based upon the Provincial epic of Mistral, together with the musical setting of Gounod, belongs among those products of genius which persist in commanding interest, while at the same time considerably meriting neglect. The document, "Mireille," both as drama and as music, has an important place in the artistic history of France, and yet it is only a document, laying claim to attention chiefly as a curious link in the Nineteenth Century opera process. "Mireille" has not value enough as a practical stage piece to deserve being a fixture in the repertory.

When the librettists prepared the text, and when the composer wrote the score, 56 years ago, Mistral was the literary hero of Paris. He was, indeed, a rural poet, writing in a narrowly known dialect. But he was a great novelty, and he received the highest acclaim. Exalting in his poem that last invention of the romanticists known as local color, to as high a point as was then supposed possible, he won the praise of his fellow poets; and telling a simple love story that summed up all the pastoral sentiment of the age, in a volume, he won the appeal of the general public of readers. A modern Theocritus who harmonized antiquity and feudalism, he came up to the French definition of the classic. The course for Gounod, who himself, as the composer of "Faust," enjoyed high popularity, was inevitably to make the heroine of Mistral's epic a heroine of opera. That might almost be called the official duty of a composer toward whom the popular heart was as warm as toward the poet.

But the matter out of which "Mireille" grew is not half so important as that toward which it tended. Gounod's "Mireille," like "Faust," has undergone arrangement and adaptation in the course of time. The drama should, according to the original intention, be a tragedy. But such was the clumsiness of the librettists, it can be a very slight change in the action be made to have a happy ending. In the Metropolitan version, the conclusion is left somewhat uncertain.

But the portraits are of more consequence than the story. The portrait of the heroine is pleasingly represented, all in all, by Mme. Barrientos. The singing of the old-school florid airs seems a great effort for her at times, though it always gets negotiated with accuracy of pitch and with precision of style. The artist's costuming of the Provençal girl is exemplary for charm and good taste. After the heroine, the father, represented by Mr. Rothier, is perhaps the most appealing portrait. That is likely to be the case in French opera at the Metropolitan. After the soprano, then the bass, Mr. Rothier, for the simple reason that he is one of the few members of the company who thoroughly possesses the French idea of the thing. Mr. Hackett as Vincent, Mr. Whitehill as Quirris, Mme. Howard as the non-descript character, Tavenne, and Mr. Ananian as the father of Vincent, all acted and acted up to Metropolitan expectations. The scenery, designed by Victor Maurel, the former opera baritone, showed poetic studies of an orchard and a mountain pasture and an archaeologically striking study of the old Roman Arena at Arles.

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An Early Russian Reformer

"It has sometimes been asserted that the French philosophers of the eighteenth century contributed but little to the great French upheaval; that even if Rousseau had never written, the doctrine of popular sovereignty would, in any case, have asserted itself in France sooner or later. The spirit of restlessness and discontent had long been prevalent in France. When Lord Chesterfield visited the country in 1753, he said that the symptoms indicative of great changes in government were then present. On this account it is argued that all that Voltaire, Rousseau, Condorcet, Mably, Morelli and others did was to give voice and expression to latent feelings. It would probably be truer to say that the French philosophers sowed the seed of revolution by scattering new ideas on soil prepared to receive them. The same service has been rendered Russia by her philosophers." Dr. Angelo S. Rapoport writes in "Pioneers of the Russian Revolution" (1918).

"During the reign of Catherine II the political, social, and philosophical ideas of the eighteenth century found numerous adherents in Russia. Few, however, were the men capable of really assimilating the theories of Voltaire and the Encyclopedists. The influence of Freemasonry was more lasting. Basing itself upon Christianity instead of breaking with it, Russian Freemasonry aimed not so much at political and social reforms as at the perfection of the individual. Yet, indirectly, it exercised a certain influence upon the political and social ideas of the day. Fighting as it did against national and religious fanaticism, it necessarily had to point out existing abuses, and to condemn them. Its work was consequently critical, as well as constructive. While in Germany Freemasonry was of a mystical character, in Russia it became an ethical and organizing movement; it grouped together men of thought and independent judgment, and enabled them to exercise an influence upon the masses."

"One of the most promising figures among the Masonic societies in Russia under Catherine II was Novikov. In his paper, the *Utenyi Svet*, he not only advocated a high ethical ideal, but also carried on a vigorous polemic against Catherine's foreign policy, and the warfare it devolved. He said that war, except for defense, should be altogether abhorred. For some time Catherine herself a disciple of Voltaire and a friend of Diderot—allowed Novikov to continue his philanthropic and ethical Christian work, but the outbreak of the French Revolution altered her views. She then saw in

every manifestation of independent social thought a political agitation. Consequently, the Masonic lodges were closed and Novikov himself, in spite of his advanced age, was thrown into the dungeons of Schlusselburg. His work may be regarded as the first sprouting of independent thought in Russia, the first expression of a craving for freedom. It was hazy, vague and mainly humanitarian and ethical, for the philosopher never dared to include in his program the reorganization of society and of the state. Nevertheless it was a subversive movement, as it tended to create an independent public opinion in Russia, and thus to provide the first essential requisite for any social upheaval."

Schumann and Joachim

(To Robert Schumann)

Hanover, November 17, 1854.

Dear and honored Master—A day on which a letter came from you would always be a happy one for me; but how much more so this time, when you are good enough to write to me after such a long time! And what a delightful letter it is, in which you tell me that you often think of me and of the time you spent with me. What a pleasure it was to me to read this in your handwriting, which I know so well. Shall I tell you how often I have thought of you, how often I have played your music with your dear Clara, with Johannes, with my colleagues in the Sunday quartet? You can imagine all that; you must know what you and your music is to your friends. If I could only play your D minor Concerto to you; I know it better now than that time in Hanover when, to my great annoyance, I did it such injustice at the rehearsal. . . . The 34 time sounds much more stately now. Do you remember how pleased you were, and how you laughed when we said the last movement sounded as though Kosciuszko were leading a Polish with Sobieski; it was so stately! Those were glorious days!

It is very gratifying to me that you still remember my "Hamlet" Overture; your sympathy amply compensates me for all the other people who do not like it. I should like so much to send you the overture to "Demetrius" and Shakespeare's "Henry IV," but I fear it would be more of a labor than a refreshment to you to read the score from my manuscript copy, which has many corrections in my bad writing. . . . I will have a beautiful copy made, and if you will then honor me by looking through my opinion is always my highest reward when I have thought out anything with devotion and care. The overture to "Henry IV" is not so gloomy now, but I am afraid it is rather long and noisy. The chivalrous Percy and the hot-headed prince who afterwards soars to the heights of a splendid kindness, seduced me to many a burst of trumpet. I have not heard long to I shall have it played in my honor. The other day she played Brahms' Variations on your E-sharp minor theme most beautifully to me. The depth of the composition and the wonderful harmonic beauties take hold of me more every time, and I am glad that your praise of it is in agreement with my judgment. I heard your E-flat major Quintet again the other day; it sounded so romantic and fresh—ah, if only you had heard it too!

Your music is often played here. Their Majesties enjoy hearing your compositions so much, and they always ask me whether I have had any news or letters from you. They are certainly among those who think most often of your visit to Hanover—I will ask the Minister of the Interior whether a greeting from a musician is contrary to etiquette, as you have commissioned me to give messages to those who remember you. But I should have a lot to do if I gave them to every one!

And how I must say good-bye to you for to-day. I have already taken up a lot of your time. If I may send you a line now and then it will be a great pleasure, dear and honored Master, to—your ever devoted,

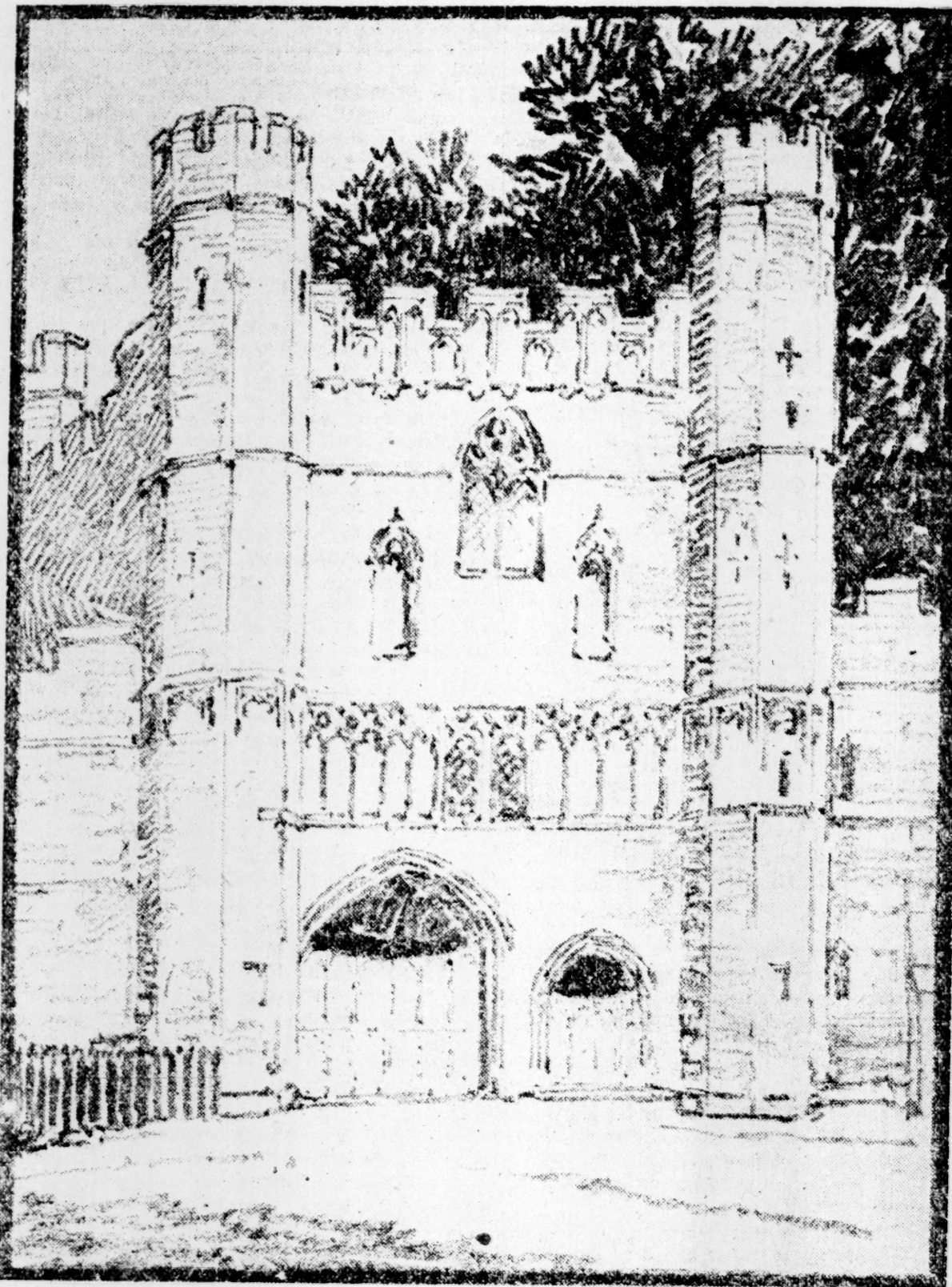
JOSEPH JOACHIM.

(From Robert Schumann)

Endenich, November 27, 1854.
Dear Friend—How glad I was to recognize your hand—and the hand which enclosed the letter. Oh, if only I could go to you with Clara as we did last January. I like to think of that evening when we went to their Majesties, Fraulein Clausen too, and I was very pleased to hear they were so gracious as to ask after me, and to like my compositions. So many things pass before me, by merry supper with Brahms and Grimm and the musical merriment with you. Yes, I received from you Bettina's correspondence with Goethe; I am copying a good deal from it for my poet's garden of music. I suppose Clara has the extracts. She often supplies me with recently published compositions of mine, such as the Fantasia for the Violin which I heard you play so magnificently, and to my delight, my collected writings, of which the first volume is corrected, and which remind me of happy, bygone days. Oh, if I could only hear my D minor Concerto played by you; my Clara wrote so enthusiastically about it. It is too good of you to wish to send me a copy of your Overture to "Henry IV." . . . Always remember your faithful and admiring

R. SCHUMANN.

—From "Letters from and to Joseph Joachim," selected and translated by Nora Bickley.



The Gateway, Battle Abbey

Where William Set Up His Standard

"Earth!" it would be impossible to commemorate the site of a great conflict more tersely, and Battle is the name of the town and abbey which mark the spot on which William of Normandy won the great conflict which decided England's destinies for many years to come, although Hastings, lying on the sea between six and seven miles away, is generally coupled with it. Standard Hill, close by Battle, is said to be the place on which William set up his standard before the great fight and one of the wards of the town of Battle is named Montjoie, commemorating, so it is said, the spot to which the conqueror rode in triumph after the victory had been won, and Senlac, the Norman designation for the battlefield, still exists locally.

The gateway of Battle Abbey is a fine piece of decorated architecture, a better example of it, indeed, than is generally to be met with outside of ecclesiastical buildings of that date. It is in far better preservation than most of the rest of the Abbey, and with its two flanking towers and its battlements it presents a most imposing appearance. This gateway is not part of the original Eleventh Century buildings, raised in performance of the vow made by William just before the battle, but dates from about 1338. The tracery of the two middle windows of the gateway is very characteristic of decorated work, and the band of arched paneling which crosses the gateway above the arches and below the windows is as graceful as most of the work of this period usually is. At the time of the suppression of the monasteries Battle Abbey did not cut a very good figure; it was found to be one of the richest of such establishments in England, but the library contained only nineteen volumes.

Montezuma's State

The most luxurious residence of the Aztec monarch, at that season, was the royal hill of Chapultepec. . . . It stood in a westerly direction from the capital, and its base was, in his day, washed by the waters of Lake Texcoco. On its lofty crest of porphyritic rock, there now stands the magnificent, though desolate, castle erected by the young vicerey Galvez, at the close of the Seventeenth Century.

The view from its windows is one of the finest in the environs of Mexico. The landscape is not disguised here, as in many other quarters, by the white and barren patches, so offensive to the sight; but the eye wanders over an unbroken expanse of meadows and cultivated fields, waving with rich harvests of European grain. Montezuma's gardens stretched for miles around the base of the hill. Two statues of that monarch and his father, cut in bas-relief in the porphyry, were spared till the middle of the Eighteenth Century; and the grounds are still shaded by gigantic cypresses, more than fifty feet in circumference, which were centuries old

at the time of the Conquest. The place is now a tangled wilderness of wild shrubs, where the myrtle mingles its dark, glossy leaves with the red berries and delicate foliage of the pepper tree.

Surely, there is no spot better suited to awaken meditation on the past; none, where the traveler, as he sits under those stately cypresses, gray with the moss of ages, can so fitly ponder on the sad destinies of the Indian races, and the monarch who once held his courtly revels under the shadow of their branches. . . . The halls and antechambers of his palace were filled with nobles in constant attendance upon his person, who served also as his bodyguard. It had been usual for plebeians of merit to hold certain offices in the palace. But the haughty Montezuma refused to be waited upon by any but men of noble birth. They were not infrequently the sons of the great chiefs, and remained as hostages in the absence of their fathers; thus serving the double purpose of security and state.

His meals the Emperor took alone. The well-matted floor of a large saloon was covered with hundreds of dishes. Sometimes Montezuma himself, but more frequently his steward, indicated those which he preferred, and which were kept hot by means of chafing dishes. . . . A screen of richly gilt and carved wood was drawn around him, so as to conceal him from vulgar eyes during the repast. He was seated on a cushion, and the dinner was served on a low table covered with a delicate cotton cloth. The dishes were of the finest ware of Cholula. He had a service of gold, which was reserved for religious celebrations. Indeed, it would scarcely have comported with even his princely revenue to have it used on ordinary occasions, when his table equipage was not allowed to appear a second time. But was given away to his attendants. The saloon was lighted by torches made of a resinous wood, which sent forth a sweet odor, and, probably, not a little smoke, as they burned. At his meal he was attended by five or six of his ancient counselors, who stood at a respectful distance, answering his questions, and occasionally rejoiced by some of the viands with which he complimented them from his table.

After the royal appetite was appeased, water was handed to him by the attendants in a silver basin, in the same manner as had been done before commencing his meal; for the Aztecs were as constant in their ablutions, at these times, as any nation of the East. Sometimes he amused himself with his jester; for the Indian monarch had his jesters, as well as his more refined brethren of Europe at that day. Indeed, he used to say, that more instruction was to be gathered from them than from wiser men, for they dared to tell the truth. At other times, he . . . took delight in listening to music—if the rude minstrelsy of the Mexicans deserve that name—accompanied by a chant, in slow and solemn cadence, celebrating the heroic deeds of great Aztec warriors, or of his own princely line. . . . In his siesta he was as regular as a Spaniard. On awaking, he gave audience to ambassadors from

foreign states, or his own tributary cities, or to such chieftains as had suits to prefer to him. They were introduced by the young nobles in attendance, and, whatever might be their rank, unless of the blood royal, they were obliged to submit to the humiliation of shrouding their rich dresses under the coarse mantle of nequen, and entering barefooted, with down-cast eyes, into the presence. The Emperor addressed few and brief remarks to the suitors, answering them generally by his secretaries; and the parties retired with the same reverential obeisance, taking care to keep their faces turned toward the monarch. Well might Cortez exclaim, that no court, whether of the Grand Seigneur or any other infidel, ever displayed so pompous and elaborate a ceremonial.

Such is the picture of Montezuma's domestic establishment and way of living, as delineated by the conquerors and their immediate followers, who had the best means of information; too highly colored, it may be, by the proneness to exaggerate, which was natural to those who first witnessed a spectacle so striking to the imagination, so new and unexpected. I have thought it best to present the full details, trivial though they may seem in point of refinement to those of the other aboriginal tribes on the North American continent. Nor are they, in fact, so trivial, when we reflect that, in these details of private life, we possess a surer measure of civilization, than in those of a public nature.

The aspiring mind of Montezuma rose with the acquisition of wealth and power; and he displayed the consciousness of new importance by the assumption of unprecedented state. He affected a reserve unknown to his predecessors; withdrew his person from the vulgar eye, and fenced himself round with an elaborate and courtly etiquette. When he went abroad, it was in state, on some public occasion, usually to the great temple, to take part in the religious services; and, as he passed along, he exacted from his people, as we have seen, the homage of an adulation worthy of an Oriental despot. Prescott in "The Conquest of Mexico."

Here, Where the Buttercup

Here, where the buttercup beneath the downs
Each springtide turns the meadows to a chart
Of golden squares, and not in clamorous towns
May we who love her learn our England's heart:
The hazel hides the primrose dell from view;
The cowslip follows smiling through the fields
Year after year; beneath the summer blue
The whispering grass is dried and of its plenty yields. . . .
—R. Gorell Barnes.

Charity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

"IN ESSENTIALS unity, in doubtful questions liberty, in all things charity." The old Latin epigram is as true today as at the moment that it was written. And if only a moiety of those who must have read it had ever attempted to live up to it, its effect in the world would have been much greater than it has been. Unfortunately the human mind is, above everything, autocratic. It would always willingly enforce unity in the essentials of its own selection. But freedom in doubtful questions it regards as weakness, if not taboo. It is, like Mr. Baguet, of the opinion that "discipline must be preserved," but it would never admit with the insouciance of Mr. Baguet that anybody differing from its view of the occasion ever could be right, whilst as for charity, it will always consent to reduce that to a minimum.

Yet anybody who will take the trouble to think at all must be conscious of the fact that without unity in essentials nothing can be accomplished; without freedom in open questions, there is a certainty of oppression; and that without charity in all things, in harmony must become rampant. At the same time Melancthon, it is quite certain, never intended that unity should be reached by intimidation. To begin with, such unity would not be unity but discord; and, to end with, it would obliterate universal charity. The only real unity is reached in a scientific understanding of Principle. The man who concludes that he is right, and that every one who disagrees with him is either a knave or a fool, is quite commonly a knave or a fool himself. At the very best he is Cratichus's "Sir Oracle," insisting that no dog shall bark when he opens his lips. In such a man there is always the salt of persecution. He makes trouble, and never ends it.

As a matter of fact, the nearest approach to unity the human mind ever achieves is in connection with the multiplication table, whilst its greatest tendency to discord occurs in matters of religion. This latter fact is distinctly illuminating, seeing that religion, if it means anything at all, means a dealing with the absolute. Now men can only differ over the absolute owing to failure in demonstration, thereby proving exactly what James means when he declares in his epistle that "Faith without works is dead." It should then, surely, be a requisite of any religion that it should be capable of proof by demonstration. "The question, What is Truth," Mrs. Eddy writes on page viii of the preface to Science and Health, "is answered by demonstration,—by healing both disease and sin; and this demonstration shows that Christian healing confers the most health and makes the best men." Unless, then, a man is steadily demonstrating his knowledge of Truth, he should be careful in advancing his opinion. Unfortunately experience shows that a failure of demonstration goes generally hand in hand with a firm enforcement of dogma. That again, surely, is why Mrs. Eddy wrote on page 92 of the Manual of The Mother Church, "Healing the sick and the sinner with Truth demonstrates what we affirm of Christian Science, and nothing can substitute this demonstration."

All of this has never brought conviction to the world because the world has never grasped the scientific fact of the one Mind. As a consequence, it has imported into its theology every kind of an impossible repudiation of infinity. The Greeks pictured Olympus, the Egyptians had a deity for every day of the month. Even orthodox Christianity has balanced evil against good, and defined Spirit as the ultimate of matter. Yet Christ Jesus said as plainly as anything could be said, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." It does not seem possible, at the present moment, for all men to see eye to eye, and this because the human being's vision of Truth is limited. No man can demonstrate more Truth than he sees, and what he sees differs in quantity from what his neighbor sees. This very obvious fact makes it essential that the doctrine of charity in all things should be carried as far as possible. The human mind is only too likely to manifest less charity than it should, rather than more than it need.

It is clear, then, that charity must be an accompaniment of unity. Even the human mind, finding expression through the pen of Melancthon, recognizes this. But after all, true charity is love purged of its grossness. The translators of the Bible saw this when they used the word in their translation of the famous passage in Corinthians, "And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing." Without charity, it follows that unity is impossible, for unity is the expression of charity, which is love. Thus the writer of the Latin epigram built much truer than he knew. In essentials men must have freedom, because unessential are concerned with human opinions outside the realm of Principle. In this realm itself Principle, Unity, consequently, is an essential, because if there is not unity there is departure somewhere from Principle. If, however, charity be maintained, healing may always follow.

In a wonderful definition, in the Glossary, on page 592 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy has explained "oil" as follows: "Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." The man, then, anointed with the oil of Spirit, is consecrated, charitable, gentle, prayerful, inspired. But in the very nature of the unity of good he cannot be one of these without being all. To understand, however, what this means it is necessary to understand Love, and Love is the most misunderstood word in the English language. The whole of Science and Health was written to explain Love. And yet how little men understand Love is shown by their inability to demonstrate Principle. Therefore, "In omnibus caritas,"—in all things charity.

Avoid Extremes

Avoid extremes; and shun the fault of such.
Who still are pleased too little or too much.
At every trifle scorn to take offense.
That always shows great pride, or little sense.
Yet let not each gay turn thy rapture move;
For fools admire, but men of sense approve.
As things seem large which we through mists descry.
Dullness is ever apt to magnify.
Some foreign writers, some our own despise.
The ancients only, or the moderns prize.
Thus wit, like faith, by each man is applied
To one small sect, and all are damned beside.
Meantime they seek the blessing to confine.
And force that sun but on a part to shine.
Which not alone the southern wit sublimed,
But ripens spirits in cold northern climes;
Which from the first has shone on ages past.
Enlight the present, and shall warm the last;
Though each may feel increases and decays,
And see now clearer and now darker days.
Regard not, then, if wit be old or new,
But blame the false, and value still the true.
—Dryden.

Spring

Now is the season of sailing; for already the chattering swallow is come, and the gracious west wind; the meadows flower, and the sea, tossed up with waves and rough blasts, has sunk to silence. Weigh thine anchors, and unloose thine hawsers, O mariner, and sail with all thy canvas set; this I Priapus of the harbor bid thee, O man, that thou mayest sail forth to all thy traffickers—Leonidas of Tarentum (tr. by J. W. Mackail):

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Dodecanese

OF THE many questions now before the Peace Conference, few are at once so important and so little understood as the question of the Dodecanese, the little group of twelve islands, including the famous island of Rhodes, off the southwest coast of Asia Minor. In many ways the question of the Dodecanese is a test question. In no instance, perhaps, is the application of the fundamental idea of nationality clearer or more direct, and in no case is the temptation to offset this test by recourse to the ancient demand of the balance of power more pressing.

The rights and wrongs of the question are soon told. When Turkey hastily patched up a peace with Italy by the Treaty of Lausanne, in the autumn of 1912, in order to leave herself free to deal with her new enemy, the Balkan Alliance, Italy was left in possession of the Dodecanese, and it was one of the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne that Italy should remain in possession of these islands until Turkey had carried out all the terms of the peace treaty, the most important of which was the complete evacuation by Turkish forces of the territory of Cyrenaica. The terms of this treaty, according to Italy, were never fulfilled, and, as a consequence, Italy remained in possession of the islands. The people of the Dodecanese are, however, Greek. Upon this subject there is and can be no question. They are, indeed, more thoroughly Greek than the Greeks of Greece, and, in spite of all their vicissitudes through the centuries, they have maintained unaltered their Greek customs, characteristics, and attachments. They were inclined, in 1912, to hail the Italians at first as their deliverers, and did, indeed, welcome them with open arms. They did not, however, hesitate to make it clear that they regarded the Italian occupation as necessarily only one step toward the achievement of their great aspiration, namely, reunion with Greece. Accordingly, when the Italian troops landed at Rhodes, in May, 1912, the people received them with joy, and this feeling deepened into something very like triumph when General Ameglio, the commander-in-chief of the Italian army of occupation, assured them, in the most categorical manner, that, after the termination of the Italo-Turkish War, the islands, which were "under temporary occupation of Italy," would receive an autonomous system of government, and that the Turks should never return. "I tell you this," General Ameglio added, "both as a general and as a Christian, and you may consider my words as gospel truth."

The islanders accepted these assurances, but at the famous conference held at Patmos, a month later, whilst expressing their gratitude to the King of Italy for their deliverance from the "unbearable Turkish yoke," and declaring their firm determination never to submit to such tyranny again, they proclaimed the "age-long national wish of the islanders for union with their motherland, Greece." In spite of all this, the situation developed in the way already indicated. The Dodecanese, by the Treaty of Lausanne, became a kind of Turkish hostage to Italy, and when, a year later, Greece found herself in possession of all the other islands of the Aegean, as the result of the Balkan League's victorious war against Turkey, she also found herself barred out from the Dodecanese by the Treaty of Lausanne.

So the matter stood at the outbreak of the Great War, and almost four years ago was rendered still more difficult by the treaty between Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, under which Italy agreed to enter the war on the side of the Allies. Article VIII of this treaty categorically declares that "Italy shall obtain full possession of all the islands of the Dodecanese at present occupied by her."

As, however, Mr. Venizelos declared, in his able statement of the Greek case before the Peace Conference, a few weeks ago, it should be remembered that at the time this treaty was signed the war had not assumed the character which was later given to it by the allied governments' declarations, and by the "principles proclaimed by President Wilson." "It is now admitted," Mr. Venizelos said, "that those principles will form the basis of the future peace. The Greek Government has, therefore, no doubt that its great neighbor will itself take the initiative in proposing the retrocession of these islands to Greece. The Greek Government is convinced that Italy will not wish to impose its sovereignty upon a population which is purely Greek, and therefore create a constant source of annoyance between two peoples bound together by their past, a fact which along with their situation as near neighbors should impel them to closer collaboration in the future."

Such a statesmanlike bid for friendly settlement is what the world is coming to look for from Mr. Venizelos. The Greek Premier has shown himself immovable on all questions of justice, and yet, in making his stand, he has succeeded every time in convincing his audience that he depended, and desired to depend, for success upon nothing but the righteousness of his cause. On the question of the Dodecanese he has no doubt. "They have been Greek for thousands of years," he declared to the Peace Conference, "and for this reason they ought to be returned to Greece."

Labor and Liquor

THE brewers and distillers will stop at nothing, are stopping at nothing, within their reach to create the impression that there is in the United States at least a respectable minority opposed to the prohibition of their traffic. They have, in some of the great centers of population, notably New York, obtained control over certain labor organizations, and over certain labor organization officials, and from a grain of excuse they are building up a mountain of pretension in support of their virtually groundless claim that organized labor is on their side.

The contrary is the truth. Organized labor in the United States, save in a few of the congested industrial centers, is pronouncedly in favor of a dry nation. This is a fact not only admitted, but proudly asserted, by men of prominence in the representative trades unions of the country and in the American Federation of Labor.

There is, as has often been pointed out, in the editorial and news columns of this newspaper, a brewery-led and brewery-instructed labor element which has intruded upon legitimate labor for the purpose of misrepresenting its sentiment, and this element is loud in proclaiming an intention to strike against the enforcement of the prohibition laws, statutory and constitutional; but it has not obtained, and in all probability cannot obtain, the support of organized labor in any such attempt at intimidation.

The so-called representatives and officials of organized labor who are raising such cries as "No Beer, No Work," and "No Beer, No Bonds," are simply permitting themselves to be agents of the liquor interests. They are without standing in the better labor circles. Rollin O. Everhart, long prominent in the anti-liquor fight, and one well qualified to take observations of the present situation and draw conclusions, is right in saying:

If the small part of union labor which is completely subservient to the wishes of the United States Brewers Association wants to exhaust its funds and likewise the good will of the American people by quitting work until ordinary necessity forces it back to work again, it will be sorer, but wiser, when all is over. The American people know the smell of a brewery plot, and brewery plots are not popular in America just now. The quickest way that the brewery-controlled element in union labor can get itself in thorough national disfavor is to undertake to do something to save the business of the brewery profiteers who did not hesitate to promote pro-german activities in the United States and to aid and abet German sedition here.

Only a very small fraction of the laboring people of the country have the slightest sympathy with the distillery, the brewery, or the saloon. But has not the time arrived when organized labor in the United States, in consideration of its good name and its self-respect, should officially, and in unmistakable terms, repudiate the efforts which certain so-called labor leaders are making to align it in sympathy and interest with the liquor traffic? Is it not high time that the American Federation of Labor, conforming to the preponderance of opinion in its own ranks, to the overwhelming sentiment of the nation, and to the laws enacted by Congress, should, once and for all, unqualifiedly and utterly deny the claim, and repel the insinuation, that labor has anything in common with liquor and breach of the law?

Wider Highways

PRIVATE capital, aided by state, county, and sometimes by municipal bonds, built the railways of the United States. The federal government voted subsidies to certain of the Pacific lines. Public land grants were of immense help to railway enterprises in the sparsely settled parts of the country. The taxpayer, however, directly or indirectly, must furnish highways for motor transportation. Motor transportation is yet only in its infancy, but even now, in the passenger branch alone, it is often overtaking the capacity of the roads. There are not enough highways in the more populous parts of the country to keep up with the demands of motor traffic; or, to put it in another way, the existing highways have not sufficient capacity to accommodate that traffic.

A few years ago, a road wide enough to accommodate a car going one way, with occasional opportunities for turnouts, was deemed sufficient in the remoter sections. Remoter sections have, in recent years, grown fewer. No part of the country that is penetrated by good roads may now properly be termed remote. The cost of upkeep of the single-wagon-track road, a few years ago, was about all the community or county taxpayers, in the less populous regions, felt they could bear. But upon further consideration they decided that they could do more. The demands for better surfacing and for new highways, however, increased so rapidly that the states took the building and maintenance of main highways largely in hand. Nearly every state in the American Union has now its state highway commission. Some of these commissions have already spent millions of dollars on road improvement; others are now spending millions. The federal government will soon have available a fund of \$200,000,000 to be distributed among the several states in aid of highway construction projects.

In short, highway building has made, and is making, great progress, but this activity, too, is only in its infancy. When the expenditures now provided for shall have been exhausted, the work of road-building in the several states will, contrary to expectations, only be fairly under way. New conditions will involve new and tremendous outlays. As the case stands, throughout large sections, even passenger car service is not wholly provided for. On the favorite runs within a radius of 150 miles of populous centers, there are times when cars are compelled to move in slow procession. The double-track roads, in the height of the season, are often utilized, even far from populous centers, to the point of congestion. Where motor trucks slip in, to say nothing of horse-drawn vehicles, blockades are inevitable. In 1899, the number of automobiles in the United States was 10,000; in 1910, the number had grown to 400,000; in 1918, it had increased to 3,000,000; in 1920, it is estimated, the number will exceed 5,000,000. In figuring on highway capacity this ratio of growth must be considered. Motor trucks are multiplying on the highways; within five years, either the main traveled roads will be clogged with mixed traffic or the motor trucks must, in the meantime, be provided with track room of their own.

Nor will mere road construction meet the requirements of the times. The roads now in existence must, as a rule, be widened, and all new roads should be of at least twice the present standard width, in order to meet the needs of a decade hence.

The time is, apparently, near when most of the passenger and lighter freight traffic of the country will be by motor cars. Nothing is now delaying this development in transportation save improvement in road construction. The better the highways the less the strain upon pleasure cars and trucks. The time when the strain, or friction,

will be reduced to a minimum, and when it will be as easy to move heavy loads over asphalt as it now is to move them over steel rails is within measurable distance. Given the essential road quality and the essential highway capacity, the development of motor traffic to extraordinary proportions will come quickly, and in the natural course of things.

Education in Canada

ALTHOUGH education is one of those subjects which, in Canada, have been discussed "right through the war," still, now that the fighting is over, discussion on this all-important question tends to become more practical and immediate. As Walter Bagehot used to insist so emphatically, it is one thing to criticize and propose when one is under no obligation to act on any criticism or proposal, and quite another thing to do so when one is under immediate obligation to translate one's words into acts. During the war every education proposal was launched with at least one postponing clause attached. But today any proposal may be practical politics. It is for this reason, amongst others, that the statement recently made by the Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education for Ontario, is specially important. Dr. Cody's statement would at any time have been an interesting contribution to the consideration of a great subject, but as a preliminary statement of actual policy it has, of course, an interest all its own.

Dr. Cody covered a wide field, but it was welcome to find the Ontario Education Minister placing in the very forefront of his statement the question of the more general extension of education beyond the limits of the elementary school. There had come, he insisted, a far more general realization of the fact that education does not stop "with the boy and girl age," and that a further compulsory period should be introduced. Important and essential everywhere, such a provision is unquestionably specially important in Canada, with its very large foreign-born population. If the ideals of Canadian citizenship are to be really and effectively inculcated, much more is called for than the primary education of the boy and the girl. As Dr. Cody well pointed out, it is absolutely necessary that the foreign-born elements shall receive a "real education in British ideals and citizenship."

Then Dr. Cody was emphatic also on the position which women should now be called upon to fill in education. Women, he declared, had won their right to take their share in the councils and government of their country, and in no national activity could they lend their aid with more certain effect than in the matter of education. He hoped to see women everywhere accorded places on school boards and boards of education, and thus enabled to place at the service of their country a special ability which they undoubtedly possessed.

Perhaps the most important of all the points touched upon by Dr. Cody was the question of the payment of teachers. Those who really appreciate the unique national importance of education must have recourse, again and again, to this subject, and to the insistence that if the educational profession is to have the standing and attract to its ranks the men and women it most needs and ought to demand, the standard of payment must be very much higher everywhere than it is at the present time. The key to all the problems is indeed the teacher. It is the teacher that counts, and without good teachers the most perfect system of education must be of little avail. "The time is ripe," Dr. Cody declared, "and the people both in city and in country are ready to pay better salaries, and are realizing that it is very much worth while to spend money for the securing of better conditions under which to develop their children." Those who have been following with any care the recent history of education in Canada and other countries cannot fail to agree with Dr. Cody here. The time has already passed, or is, at any rate, rapidly passing, when any salary may be thought good enough for the school-teacher, and it can scarcely be questioned that an education body courageous enough to pay its teachers adequately, today, can count upon a very wide and sincere popular support.

The Isle of Man

THE Isle of Man, the little island with a long history, with a constitution all its own and many jealously guarded rights and privileges, set in the midst of the Irish Sea, almost equidistant from the three kingdoms, has had its own troubles during the war. In the days of peace these three kingdoms supplied the island, all summer long, with copious streams of visitors. They came for the day, arriving on one boat and going back on the next. They came, above all, for the week end, a long week end or a short week end, and many of them came to stay for weeks and months together. But the war, which discouraged holiday making anywhere, discouraged it especially in the Isle of Man. The government wanted the ships, for one thing, and, for another, there were the submarines.

All that, however, is now a thing of the past, and Manxland is bestirring itself for the coming of the visitors once again. And they will surely come, for a visit to the Isle of Man has for many people an indefinable charm all its own. It is much more of an undertaking, much more of an adventure, than any mere railway journey. The Manx boats are quite big boats; the voyage from the nearest mainland quite a considerable one, some fifty or sixty miles or more, whilst the Irish Sea is often no mill pond. Then there is all the quaint charm of the island's independence, its famous Council, its House of Keys, its Tynwald Court, and its long story full of "little great events," stretching back into that grand time when anything might have happened, when Eactan MacCairli was King of Ulster, when Columba was setting sail with the faithful twelve from Derry to Iona, and Augustine was planning his journey to Kent.

That was the Celtic period, for historians divide the story of the island into three periods. In the first of these the Isle of Man was inhabited by a Celtic people. The next is marked by the Viking invasions and the establishment of Scandinavian rule. The third period is that of the English dominion. But in all three periods, up to a hundred years ago, Man went through troublous times.

The kings of Norway, the kings of Scotland, the kings of England, the Roundheads, and the Cavaliers, all in their turn, fought for possession of the island, and all in turn did possess it. The island actually fell to the British crown in 1309, and, in 1406, Henry IV made a grant of it to Sir John Stanley, "his heirs and assigns on the service of rendering two falcons on paying homage and two falcons to all future kings of England on their coronation." So the Stanleys became lords of Man, and after they had reigned in it for more than 300 years the sovereignty of the island passed, in 1736, to James Murray, second Duke of Atholl, and, from the Atholls, having meanwhile become a terrible place for smugglers, it was finally taken over by the British Government. That was in 1828. The ancient laws and tenures of the island were not interfered with, and ever since the final settlement of 1866, when a measure of home rule was confirmed to the island, Man has been prosperous. It is a place of singular beauty, a land of mountains, hills, and glens, with the sea never very far away. And the hills are always strangely soft in outline, clothed in green to the summit, whilst all the coast, from Peel round by the Calf of Man, past Castletown and Douglas to Maughold Head, near Ramsey, presents a picture of rugged grandeur which becomes a treasured memory to those who have seen it.

Notes and Comments

AN UNFAMILIAR comment upon American ways is made by the latest traveling Englishman to write a book about Americans, Mr. Frank Dilnot, who was in the States in 1917 and 1918. Mr. Dilnot admits that, after what he had heard, his discovery was "in the nature of a shock." Compared with similar crowds in London, people in New York seemed to him in no particular hurry. Americans, in fact, appeared to be rather a leisurely people. Elevator men, railroad officials, and salesmen and saleswomen in the shops, all seemed to conduct themselves with a kind of steady-going moderation. From the observation of this traveler, New York might have read, pondered, and taken to heart the words of the great English dramatist: "Wisely, and slow; they stumble, that run fast."

MR. DILNOT, by the way, considers that humor is more frequently used among ordinary citizens in the United States, but that "humor is not nearly so powerful a public weapon as in England." Prominent Americans make less use of it in speeches. Humor, however, is a difficult thing about which to generalize. Punch is read in America; the "Biglow Papers" were read in England; and Mr. Dilnot's remark, intended to show the differences in national humor, that W. W. Jacobs' comic tales would hardly be appreciated in the United States, is contradicted by the fact that they are. But possibly he is correct in thinking that Americans are amused by a humorous situation and Englishmen by the dealing with a humorous situation. Did not Oliver Wendell Holmes once confess,

I never dare to write as funny as I can.

AN INTERESTING question in the United States is, What will become of the Four-Minute Men? Will they disappear as an organization, or will they keep together and find new subjects to talk about? One suggestion is the formation of The American Public Speakers Association, with branches in each city or county, to promote public speaking and maintain permanently a body of men who could talk in public on subjects which the nation, state, or city might wish brought to the attention of citizens generally. The Four-Minute Men have proved so valuable that the proposed organization seems possibly desirable. Its utility, however, would somewhat depend on the confidence of the public in its freedom from "entangling alliances" with politicians.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. TAFT is soon to be back at his regular post in Yale University. The gain of the law students of that institution will be the loss of the American public, which never tires of hearing the genial former President on any subject of national interest or importance. His concern for the nation's affairs led him, upon its entrance into the war, to abandon temporarily the chair of Kent professorship of law in Yale College and the professorship of constitutional law in the Yale Law School. As an advocate of the League of Nations, Mr. Taft has performed valuable service during the last few months, and it is characteristic of him that he has not hesitated to carry on this work because it may have been very useful to the man who defeated him for the presidency of the United States in 1912.

THE former German Minister to Mexico, Herr von Eckhardt, who plotted with Count von Bernstorff and the former German Foreign Minister, Herr Zimmermann, to turn over a large part of the United States to President Carranza in return for expected Mexican support of Germany in the war, is an applicant for safe conduct at the hands of the State Department at Washington. And he will doubtless be granted it, as such courtesies are customary. The probabilities are that he will sail, within a few days, from New York for Holland, thence proceeding to his own country which, he might be reminded, has more territory on its hands at present, even though its former area was recently reduced, than it seems able to take care of.

CADETS at the United States Military Academy at West Point are now paid at the rate of \$600 a year. This has long been recognized as an insufficient allowance to those cadets who are even partially dependent upon it. As to the others, the amount of the allowance, of course, makes no particular difference. When the necessary expenses are paid by the cadet, if he have no private source of maintenance, he usually finds himself short at the end of the year. It was hoped that the pay would be raised to \$800 in the current Military Academy Bill, but no, the economists considered that they were doing quite enough in raising it to \$780. Why they cut off the \$20 nobody except the conferees on the bill will perhaps ever know. The \$780 is better than \$600, at all events, although the additional \$20 might have gone far toward brightening the experience of a number of cadets who never receive checks in their letters from home.